

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,618

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1978

Established 1887

UN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

Nixon Relates New Details on His Trip to China

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—Richard Nixon says that during his historic trip to China in 1972 Mao Tse-tung told him that he was "comparatively happy" when right-wing governments took power in Western countries.

In the third of seven installments from his memoirs, the former president provided a few new details of his China initiative — probably the single most important foreign policy move of his administration — including portions of his hour-long conversation with Chairman Mao.

Until now, official U.S. participants in meetings with Mao, who died in 1976, have kept the content of their discussions confidential. The Nixon installment breaks the secrecy but provides virtually no insights into Mr. Nixon's strategic thinking or the actual contents of his serious discussions with the Chinese.

Mr. Nixon's China initiative was undertaken in secrecy with Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser, early in the administration. The world was stunned when it was announced that Mr. Kissinger had made a clandestine visit to Peking in July, 1971, and that Mao had invited Mr. Nixon to visit him, in effect ending two decades of estrangement between Washington and Peking.



Chairman Mao welcoming President Nixon.

Code Word

Discussing Mr. Kissinger's secret trip to China, Mr. Nixon said, "Before Kissinger left, we agreed on a single code word — 'Eureka' — which he would use if his mission was successful and the presidential trip had been arranged."

"On July 11, Kissinger's aide, Al Haig, phoned that a cable from Kissinger had arrived," Mr. Nixon said.

"What's the message?" I asked.

"Eureka," he replied.

Mr. Nixon said that he had been impressed by Chou En-lai, the late Chinese premier, with whom he and Mr. Kissinger had most of their talks. In 1954, Chou was snubbed publicly when at a Geneva meeting the U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, declined to shake hands with him.

"I knew that Chou had been deeply insulted by Foster Dulles' refusal to shake hands with him at the Geneva conference in 1954," Mr. Nixon wrote. "When I reached the bottom step, therefore, I made a point of extending

my hand as I walked toward him. When our hands met, one era ended and another began."

Chou later took note of this when he told Mr. Nixon, according to the installment, "Today we shook hands, but John Foster Dulles didn't want to do that."

As to his meeting with Mao, Mr. Nixon said that it began, through an interpreter, with bantering about Mr. Kissinger's highly publicized friendships with women. His "dates" had been used as covers for his secret trips to Paris for talks with North Vietnamese officials.

"Mao remarked on Kissinger's cleverness in keeping his first trip to Peking secret," Mr. Nixon said.

"He doesn't look like a secret agent," I said. "He is the only man in captivity who could go to Paris 12 times and Peking once, and no one knew it — except possibly a couple of pretty girls."

"So you often make use of your girls," Mao asked.

"His girls, not mine," I replied. "It would get me into great trouble if I used girls as a cover."

"Especially during an elec-

tion," Chou remarked as Mao joined in the laughter.

Mao and Rightists

Then, Mr. Nixon related Mao's discussion about rightist governments:

"I like rightists," Mao said, obviously enjoying himself. "People say that you are rightists — that the Republican party is on the right — that Prime Minister Heath is also to the right."

"They also say the Christian Democratic party of West Germany is to the right. I am comparatively happy when these people on the right come into power."

Mao had made the same point about "rightists" in an interview with the late Edgar Snow, in 1970, who quoted Mao as saying that he preferred Mr. Nixon to Social Democrats and revisionists because he would probably be less deceitful than the others. It was also a calculated decision by Mao to counter the Russians.

Border Dispute

In the installment, Mr. Nixon did not address the Chinese problem with the Soviet Union that produced border clashes in 1969. He also did not mention any reported effort by the Soviet Union to enlist U.S. support against the Chinese — something discussed by H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's top aide, but denied by others, in his recent book.

Mr. Nixon said that he told Mao, "I would like to say that we know you and the prime minister have taken great risks in inviting us here."

"For us also it was a difficult decision. But having read some of your statements, I know that you are one who sees when an opportunity comes and then knows that you must seize the hour and seize the day." He said that Mao had beamed at this paraphrase from one of his poems.

Fatal Ambush Reported

French UN Soldiers Shelled in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 2 (WP)—Several French soldiers were wounded today, when Lebanese leftists shelled the military headquarters of French UN troops following clashes between French units and pro-Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. It was the heaviest setback for the French contingent.

At least three French soldiers were killed today in an ambush and seven injured in the shelling. The New York Times reported, quoting authoritative sources, a French armored car with three occupants reportedly was blown up less than one mile from the headquarters by an anti-tank gun. The Times reported.

[Reuters reported that Col. Jean-Germain Salvan, the commander of the French troops in Lebanon, was missing in action after heavy fighting around Tyre. There was no confirmation of the report, which Reuters attributed to reliable sources.]

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas were reported exchanging fire with the UN force in the south. Fighting between Palestinians and the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force was reported in the town of Sidon. A wave of sectarian kidnapping swept through Beirut. And in Zghorta, the hometown of former President Suleiman Frangieh, a car bomb exploded and injured 14 persons.

In the most serious incident, the French barracks and headquarters in the southern port of Tyre came under a 30-minute mortar barrage. Two French military helicopters were dispatched from Beirut to evacuate casualties, according to the French military attaché.

First Direct Attack

The shelling was the first direct attack on French troops since they joined the UN interim force here. French soldiers at checkpoints had opened fire on groups of guerrillas last night and on Sunday, killing three and wounding one.

Today's attack was claimed by a previously unknown Lebanese leftist group calling itself "the Resistance Front for the Liberation of South Lebanon." Earlier it charged that the French forces in the UN group had ambushed guerrilla patrols and had "become an enemy."

The UN force in Lebanon has proclaimed its intention to step guerrillas from returning to areas under UN control as Israeli forces evacuate the territory they occupied in March.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied that its men were involved in any of the earlier clashes, and Palestinian sources identified the Lebanese "resistance front" as a small group supported by extremist Palestinian guerrilla factions.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat last month arrested a radical guerrilla group suspected of planning to break the PLO moratorium on guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

non that was intended to accelerate Israeli withdrawal. A PLO liaison officer was reportedly wounded by the mortar fire on the barracks, where he was consulting with French officers.

Both the PLO and the leftist Lebanese National Movement have vowed not to interfere with its operation.

Yamani Warns Oil Policy Is Linked to Sale of F-15s

By Peter Osnos and David B. Ottaway

RIYADH, May 2 (WP)—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, warned yesterday that a refusal by Washington to sell F-15 jet fighters to his country would have an adverse effect on Saudi Arabia's present production policy and support for the U.S. dollar.

In an interview, the soft-spoken Saudi oil strategist said, "We place great importance and significance on this transaction. We feel we badly need it. It's for our security. It is to defend Saudi Arabia."

"If we don't get it, then we will have a feeling you are not concerned with our security and you don't appreciate our friendship," he said.

The Saudis have been expressing

their concern privately to Americans but this is thought to be the first time a high official has publicly warned of the possible consequences of the failure of the F-15 deal.

While asserting that Saudi oil production and dollar policies are based first on economic considerations, Sheikh Yamani said that U.S. failure to supply the aircraft would certainly diminish "the amount of [Saudi] enthusiasm to help the West and cooperate with the United States."

His comments on the proposed sale of 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia were delivered without a hint of rancor. But in the past, as in the case of the 1973 oil embargo, the Saudis gave warning signals in a similarly guarded manner.

Comments by Sheikh Yamani and other senior Saudi officials leave no doubt that, as he put it, the plane sale is regarded here as a "test" of "the first importance" for the "special relationship" between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

Special Relationship

Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's continuing willingness to support the dollar at an unwavering level to his own country depended in some measure on this special relationship. If it were upset, he said, so too would be the Saudi attitude toward the continued backing of the U.S. currency.

"We prefer right now to stay with the dollar. We don't want to further deteriorate the value of this currency. But this doesn't mean we are not going to change our position," he said.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

Arafat Says Guarantees By U.S., Russia Essential

By Anthony Lewis

BEIRUT, May 2 (NYT)—Yasser Arafat said yesterday that "the only possible solution" to the Middle East problem was for the United States and the Soviet Union to provide guarantees for Israel and a Palestinian state.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in an interview

with The New York Times, said that Israel would have nothing to fear from a new Palestinian state, which he said would have to "start from zero" and would be preoccupied with its own problems.

He said that the Soviet-U.S. declaration of last Oct. 1 could be "a fundamental basis for a realistic settlement." In that declaration, which aroused sharp criticism in the United States, the two superpowers said that among other things they wanted to insure "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and would help guarantee "the security of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states."

Beyond Previous Stand

Yesterday's comments appeared to go beyond anything the PLO leader had said previously about the possibility of coexisting with the Jewish state — that is, accepting Israel as a nation.

The original PLO position was that all of what was Palestine before Israel's creation in 1948 should become a secular democratic state. Then, in 1974, the Palestinian National Council called for establishment of a Palestinian state on any territory "recovered" from Israel, presumably in the West Bank and Gaza.

Yesterday Mr. Arafat referred

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Fukuda Vows To Cut Surplus

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda has promised to reduce the large trade imbalance that currently favors Japan.

Japan has promised to cut its overall trade surplus from the current level of about \$14 billion to about \$6 billion this year.

Mr. Vance said that he and Mr. Fukuda also had lengthy discussions on the security of the Korean peninsula, trade problems and issues concerning China. Mr. Vance said that all those issues would be discussed more specifically when Mr. Fukuda talks to President Carter tomorrow.

New Bid by Biracial Salisbury Regime

Rhodesia Lifts Ban on Patriotic Front, Urges Truce

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 2 (UPI)—Rhodesia's biracial transitional government called on black nationalist guerrillas today to lay down their arms and announced the lifting of the ban on the two organizations that make up the Patriotic Front.

"We know from our contacts with them that most of those who have been fighting for the principle of majority rule are aware that the battle has been won," the government's ruling four-man executive council said after more than four hours of deliberations.

"We say to them that the time has now come to bring an end to the fighting. It is time for them to join us in the peaceful transition to majority rule, which is the basis of our agreement of 3rd March."

"We guarantee their safety if they come in peace. Through our contacts with them detailed arrangements are being made for their reception and to enable them to return to their homes and rejoin their families if they wish to do so."

The statement noted that since the executive council was established in March 21, more than 700 of Rhodesia's 945 black political detainees have been released. It said he cases of those still in detention are being reviewed.

Sign of Intention

"As an indication of our intention that there should be free political activity in the period leading up to the first election, we have decided that the ban on all proscribed political organizations should be lifted forthwith. This includes ZANU and ZAPU," the statement said.

ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, make up the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, which has vowed to fight the "internal" majority rule agreement reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

ZAPU is led by Joshua Nkomo, who is based in Zambia, Rhodesia's northwestern neighbor. It was banned in 1962.

The leadership of ZANU is contested by the Marxist Mozambique-based Robert Mugabe and by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who is a member of the executive council, ZANU, then under Mr. Sithole's

unquestioned leadership, was banned in 1964.

The Patriotic Front itself and the military wings of ZANU and ZAPU have never been declared banned organizations.

The executive council again reiterated that the front leaders may return to Rhodesia to join the "internal" agreement, which the Patriotic Front has called a "sellout."

U.S. Accord on Allied Nuclear Limits Seen

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT)—The Carter administration, during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow last month to advance a new strategic arms accord, agreed to a vaguely worded provision that would limit future U.S. cooperation on nuclear weapons with allied governments in Western Europe, officials said yesterday.

It had been reported that Soviet and U.S. negotiators had agreed to restrict any effort by the two sides to circumvent the provisions of the main treaty, which would last until 1985, or the limited protocol, which would run for three years. However, it has been learned that this restriction will also affect potential European-U.S. efforts to collaborate on strategic weapons.

The agreement, which represents a compromise between previous U.S. and Soviet positions, is said by officials to have removed one of the few remaining obstacles to achieving a new arms agreement later this year.

But they acknowledged that the provision poses sensitive questions for the Western alliance as well as for relations with Moscow because it does not clearly spell out whether the United States, under a new accord, would be able to transfer arms, such as the Cruise missile, to allied nations.

The provision, Article 12 of the proposed agreement, says that "to insure the viability" of an arrangement limiting Soviet and U.S. strategic missiles and bombers, both nations will not take actions through third states that would weaken it. It does not specify what types of activity would be ruled out in the accord.

While vague, the provision is still more specific than that originally desired by U.S. negotiators, which would have mentioned third states in the proposed accord. However, the original Soviet proposal was far more specific. It called for a direct ban on transfer of strategic missiles and "components, technical descriptions and blueprints for these arms."

Officials said that, to break a deadlock on this issue, it was necessary to adopt a "fallback" position that included some limitation on nuclear cooperation with allied countries. Apparently the United States first offered this alternative during Mr. Vance's recent visit to Moscow, but officials said that the Western alliance agreed to this approach more than six months ago.

Because the compromise language agreed to in Moscow does not specifically rule out the transfer of U.S. arms to Europe, allied governments are said to be satisfied with it. Moscow, at the same time, is said to be pleased that Washington has agreed in principle that European-U.S. arms projects could undercut the proposed accord.

"It's a purposely ambiguous statement that nobody wants to question too closely at this point," said an official. "The job now is to push on and resolve the tough questions that are still in dispute."

In his visits to London and Bonn

Polar Bear Attack Among Explorer's Obstacles

Japanese Is First to Solo to North Pole by Dogsled

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—A Japanese explorer has become the first person to reach the North Pole alone by dogsled after having struggled across 600 miles of frozen Arctic Ocean and survived attacks by a polar bear.

The explorer, Naomichi Uemura, 37, reached his destination on Sunday, was announced yesterday in Washington by the National Geographic Society, one of the sponsors of the expedition. The trek, which started at Cape Columbia on Ellesmere Island in Canada's Northwest Territories, took 54 days.

Through much of Sunday the lone explorer took repeated sextant sightings until he was sure that he had reached the top of the world. Then he pitched camp and radioed the news of his accomplishment.

Early yesterday morning, an aircraft from Resolute, in the Canadian Arctic, landed at Mr. Uemura's camp and its more precise navigation instruments confirmed that the

explorer had indeed reached the North Pole, a National Geographic spokesman said.

Aided by Technology

Others have made it to the North Pole, but never alone. Comdr. Robert Peary is generally credited with the discovery of the North Pole, which he reached, with Matthew Henson and four Eskimos, on April 6, 1909. Some historians support a prior claim by Dr. Frederick Cook, a Brooklyn physician, who maintained that he and a party of Eskimos reached the pole on April 21, 1908.

Although he made the solo trek by dog sled, Mr. Uemura had the benefit of technologies unavailable to Peary or Cook — a radio, satellite tracking, and airdrops of dog food.

Three days after he began his journey on March 6, a polar bear tore into the tent where Mr. Uemura was sleeping, destroyed it and



Naomichi Uemura

ate most of the supply of dog food. When the bear returned the next morning, Mr. Uemura was awakened by the dog's barking. He shot and killed the bear at 75 yards. The dogs then feasted on the carcass, and a new tent and more dog food were airdropped to Uemura.

Tracked by Satellite

Throughout his polar trek, Mr. Uemura's progress — or, on some stormy days, lack of it — was tracked by the Nimbus-6 meteorological satellite, which passes over the pole every 108 minutes. Signals from a radio transmitter mounted on the sled were received by the satellite and relayed to the Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Md., where Mr. Uemura's position could be pinpointed several times a day.

Mr. Uemura had planned to return by crossing the Arctic Ocean to Greenland and then proceed

south through the 1,680-mile-long island. However, because of an early breakup of Arctic pack ice, he will be diverted to the northern tip of Greenland before he continues his journey.

Among his previous exploits are a 7,500-mile dogsled journey from Greenland to Alaska and the solo conquest of the highest peaks on four continents: Kilimanjaro in Africa, Aconcagua in South America, Mont Blanc in Europe and Mount McKinley in North America.

In Greenland, Mr. Uemura will be searching for evidence of ancient habitations. He will continue to take systematic snow, ice and air samples for Japan's National Institute for Polar Research and the Water Research Institute of Nagoya University. His principal sponsors, besides the National Geographic Society, are Japan's Mainichi newspaper and television network and the Japanese magazine Bungei Shunju.

Warns Domestic Critics

Major Cabinet Shift
Announced by Sadat

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, May 2 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat today announced an immediate shakeup in the Egyptian Cabinet to make it more dynamic and warned domestic critics that they risked an eventual confrontation if they continued to attack the government's performance at home.

His speech at a labor rally in an industrial suburb of Cairo seemed aimed in part at preventing a backlash from setting in following the failure of his peace initiative to bring any tangible benefits to Egyptians. The absence of tougher measures suggested that Mr. Sadat still felt in control of the situation.

The President charged leftist and rightist opponents in parliament and the press with fomenting social unrest by playing up the country's

economic difficulties. He called on the People's Assembly to draft its statutes to control slander and other abusive remarks directed by some members against government officials recently.

Sadat Promise

If a confrontation becomes necessary, Mr. Sadat told an audience of an estimated 20,000 workers in Shoubra Al Khayma, he would enlist their support and not that of the armed forces, which has been the ultimate weapon in Egyptian politics. He promised that he would not dissolve the parliament without the required national plebiscite and that he would not backslide on other democratic reforms that he had introduced during more than seven years in office.

Mr. Sadat also praised the Carter administration for doing "its very best" to help bring peace to the Middle East and reported recent assurances from Washington that its "straightforward and principled policy" had not changed.

Mr. Sadat also reiterated an earlier offer to mend relations with Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen if they halted their "hysterical" attacks on Egypt. He severed ties with the five Arab states in December after they met to form a front opposing his overtures toward Israel. Other harsh comments today about his Arab critics indicated that Mr. Sadat did not expect an early reconciliation.

His peace initiative, Mr. Sadat said, had brought world opinion over to the Arab cause and isolated Israel. He repeated that Egypt still had "an open mind and an open heart" and attributed its lack of progress to the fact that "Israel does not yet have the courage to make the decisions they have to make."

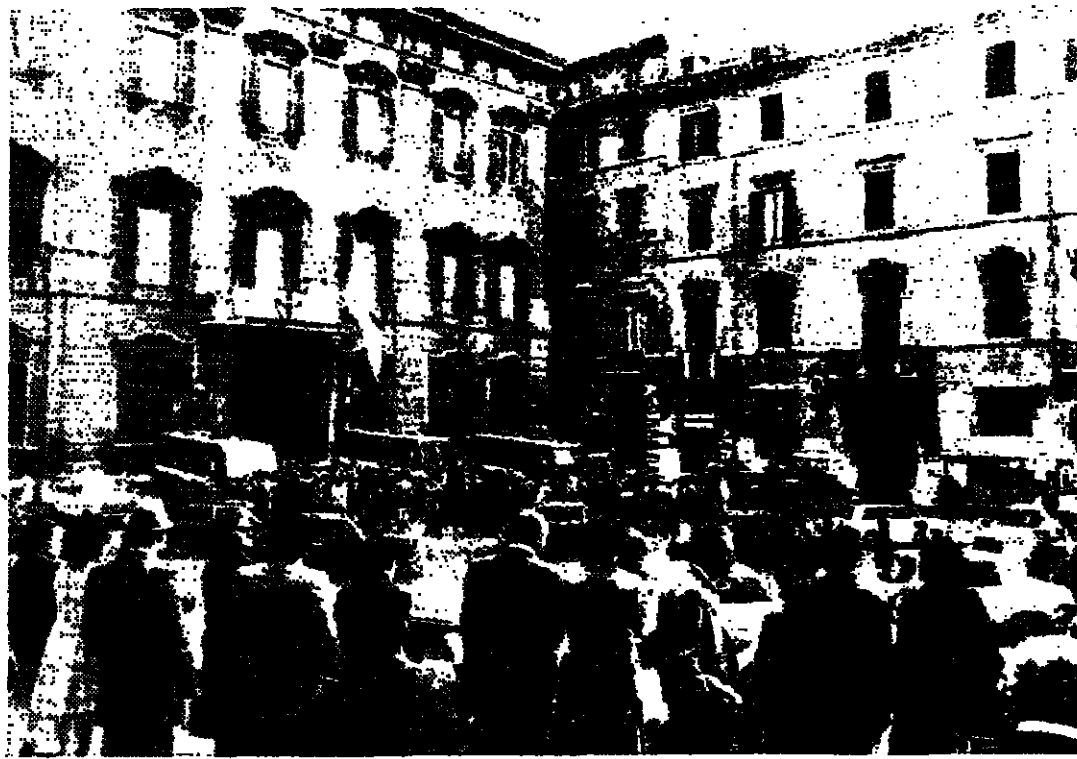
Domestic Concerns

But domestic concerns dominated his speech. Mr. Sadat conceded that "we have achieved much more abroad than we have at home."

His admission coincided with a growing unease over economic difficulties in Egypt. In the last few months, food prices, particularly of some vegetables and fruits, have risen sharply despite the government's efforts to hold them down. Other inflation is running high, and Mr. Sadat's open-door policy to attract foreign investment has been more effective at encouraging costly consumer imports than capital investment.

There have been some savage allegations in parliament and the leftist press of malfeasance by some prominent officials and complaints about the government's failure in general to respond to the problem.

It was unclear how much impact the shakeup announced today would have on the swollen bureaucracy.



Crowds wait outside the Christian Democratic party headquarters in Rome for news of Mr. Moro.

Arafat Calls for U.S.-Soviet Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1)

pointedly to the latter proposal. He was speaking in Arabic, with the PLO representative to Lebanon, Shafik Hout, acting as translator.

Mr. Hout spoke of "the establishment of a Palestinian state on any piece of territory liberated from our homeland." Mr. Arafat, correcting him, said in English, "liberated or from which the Israelis have withdrawn." He evidently wanted to make clear the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Arafat was asked whether he would state directly that a Palestinian state could live in peace with Israel. He leaned forward at his desk and said with emphasis:

"Taking into consideration the aggressiveness Israel has shown against Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, as a matter of fact this question must be posed by us, because it is us, the Palestinians, who need the guarantees for peace."

"That is why I have referred to the American-Soviet declaration, because I feel the necessity of these two powers' guarantee to have such a new situation left in peace."

'Only Possible Solution'

Did that mean, he was asked, that he envisaged "a situation in which Israel and a Palestinian state could live under the mutual guarantee of the Soviet Union and the United States?" He replied:

"I think this is the only possible solution. And this is why I said that the Soviet-American declaration could be considered a fundamental basis for a realistic settlement in the Middle East."

The interview, lasting a little more than an hour, took place in what seemed to be Mr. Arafat's office. There were six telephones behind his desk, and from time to time he took a call.

The building looked like an ordinary Beirut apartment house, and children's voices indicated that families lived on other floors. But sandbags were piled up at the building entrance, and PLO soldiers armed with rifles guarded the entrance and the stairs.

Mr. Arafat's manner was relaxed, and he laughed a number of times. He disclosed that he had videotaped, from Israeli television, President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The central question of a Palestinian state coexisting with Israel came up when he was asked about the fear — in Israel and among its friends — that such a state would be a mortal threat to Israel's survival.

'A Big Lie'

"That is a big lie," Mr. Arafat said. He said that such a fear had been shown to be groundless by, among other things, "our participation in the activities of the United Nations and our approval of the UN resolutions."

Last year the Carter administration tried to get the PLO to abandon language in its covenant indicating that Israel should be replaced by a secular state, and to endorse Security Council Resolution 242. The latter called for Israel to withdraw from occupied territory but also speaks of assuring "secure and recognized borders."

The PLO in the end refused to make those statements. Privately, its officials have said that recognizing Israel is a vital card for them — to be played only when and if Israel is willing to deal with the PLO as representative of Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat noted that Resolution 242 does not mention Palestinians except in a reference to "refugees." He suggested that it had to be taken with other UN resolutions recognizing Palestinian rights.

On the question of Israeli fears, Mr. Arafat continued his answer with a series of questions.

"Would you believe," he asked,

"that Israel, which scares all the Arab states around it, is afraid of the Palestinian resistance movement?" This state, armed to the teeth, including nuclear weapons?

"Assume that a Palestinian state has been founded. Would you believe that a state which is going to start from zero for the establishment of its institutions, its economy, culture, social problems — would such a state be able to form any serious threat against Israel?"

More Questions

Then he was asked about guerrilla action and rocket attacks. Would they be directed against Israel from a new Palestinian state? Again, he answered with questions.

"Assuming that the fear exists," he said, "why are the Israelis refusing to withdraw from the Sinai despite the fact that President Sadat has gone to Israel and offered a peace treaty, and there are no commandos in the Sinai?"

"And which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

Gen. Abu Walid, Mr. Arafat's military chief of staff, entered the room during the interview. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which he attended as a Jordanian officer. At this point he intervened.

"We have to differentiate between a state and a revolution," the general said.

"Now we are a revolution. But once we become a state, we'll be taking a different form and different restrictions and a different outlook. From the president of that state to a small citizen, everyone will be very keen and careful and worried about the safety of his establishment and the institutions that form the state."

"In addition to that fact, a guerrilla war could never emerge from a small young state just coming into existence."

Asked whether he agreed with the general's comments, Mr. Arafat said that he did.

The Soviet-U.S. declaration of last October was strongly criticized by U.S. supporters of Israel, who said the Carter administration had

unnecessarily and unwisely brought the Soviets back into Middle East politics. As a result, U.S. officials have scarcely mentioned the declaration in recent months.

Carter Comments

President Carter has on many occasions said that he does not want an independent Palestinian state. He said that again in an interview published Sunday, adding that he thought Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal for municipal "self-rule" by Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza should be the basis of further negotiation.

Mr. Carter's latest comment was criticized by Mr. Arafat, who said he was "surprised" and "disappointed" by it. "He is trying to form the future of people the way he likes it," Arafat said. "Of course we as Palestinians just simply reject that."

Asked whether he had hopes of a reasonable relationship with Israel, Mr. Arafat said he was "sorry to say" that he had "no hope" if the current policy stood.

"One would require a real change in the mentality ruling Israel nowadays," he said.

He was particularly critical of a resolution passed by the Knesset, Israel's parliament, on March 13, by a vote of 115 to 6. It gave Mr. Begin a free hand to retaliate for the PLO raid that cost 37 Israeli lives two days earlier.

Mr. Arafat called it "a barbarian resolution" and said it asserted that "they have the right to annihilate the PLO."

He spoke with confidence of the PLO performance in southern Lebanon against Israel's invasion last month. He said that his forces, "numbered 12 to one," were able to fight on "for eight days and nights."

Would he be more optimistic for Israeli-Palestinian relations, Mr. Arafat was asked, if Egypt and Israel reached an agreement and Israel withdrew from the Sinai?

"When Sadat started his initiative," Mr. Arafat said, "he expected withdrawal in a month's time. They did not withdraw. The problem has not been solved. And another war has occurred in the south of Lebanon. Do you expect me to forget these realistic facts and speak about a hypothetical future? 'If they ever come to such an agreement, you are welcome for another interview.'"

French Troops Wounded
In Lebanese Leftist Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

they would not halt their attacks on Israel.

At an emergency meeting today, the Lebanese National Movement warned that it might "reconsider" its attitude toward the UN forces after the latest incidents.

After similar incidents yesterday, in which a Senegalese patrol

U.S. Aide Held

In Bribe Case

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—Ellsworth Olds, special assistant for minority affairs and a senior aide to the head of the U.S. Marshals Service, was arrested yesterday on bribery charges, the service said.

A spokesman said that Mr. Olds' arrest was the "culmination of a joint U.S. Marshals Service-DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] investigation." The Marshals Service carries out orders of federal courts, such as the serving of warrants and transportation of prisoners.

clashed with Palestinians and then four members of a second Senegalese patrol were killed on a mine nearby, a UN spokesman said. "It seems this is going to continue, and there will be further dead."

The clashes raised tension in Tyre, where Lebanese leftists and Palestinian guerrillas patrolled in trucks with heavy machine-guns and briefly blocked the road to prevent French reinforcements from entering the town. But the barrier was challenged by UN soldiers.

Tension was also high in Sidon, a port under the control of the Arab peace-keeping forces. Syrian troops and Palestinians traded machine-guns and bazooka fire for several hours after the Syrians attempted to arrest a member of an Iraqi guerrilla unit.

The new wave of nationwide violence followed on the heels of a resolution passed last weekend by the Lebanese parliament that called for the PLO to cease its armed activity in Lebanon and for Lebanese militia groups to disarm. The plan was rejected by the PLO and by the Lebanese National Movement.

Link to Moro Abductors Seen

Three Suspects Seized in Italy

ROME, May 2 (Reuters)—Police hunting Red Brigades terrorists today detained three men, one of them said to be a friend of a suspected kidnapper of former Premier Aldo Moro.

They seized Libero Maesano, 28, in the Roman suburb of Eur and then caught two men as they tried to run away, police sources said. The two were not immediately named.

Mr. Maesano was identified as a possible Red Brigades member at the political office of the Rome police, where investigators said that he was a friend of Valerio Morucci, wanted for kidnapping Mr. Moro March 16.

They said that Mr. Maesano was expelled from Switzerland five years ago with Mr. Morucci for possessing a machine gun.

Socialist Proposal

In a related development, political leaders today discussed a proposal by Socialist party secretary Bettino Craxi aimed at persuading the Red Brigades to free Mr. Moro. Mr. Craxi was responding to emotional letters written by Mr. Moro from captivity appealing for a prisoner exchange so that he may be released.

After conferring with Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti, Mr. Craxi said that he recommended an act of clemency by the government so that Mr. Moro could be freed.

He did not elaborate, but well-informed sources said that he tentatively suggested the release of a leftist extremist who gave birth in jail.

There was no public reaction, but Italy's two biggest parties, the Christian Democrats and Communists, did not favor the idea, reliable sources said.

Deal Rejected

The two parties have rejected any deal with the terrorists. The Communist view was expressed this morning by Sen.

Edoardo Perna, who told a radio interviewer: "We do not reject any humanitarian effort which respects the sovereignty of the state, democratic principles and the laws."

"These are three very precise conditions," the Communist senator added.

Another Communist official said that it was logically impossible for the Christian Democrats to take any initiative as proposed by Mr. Craxi while Mr. Moro, who is presi-

dent of their party, is in the hands of the Red Brigades.

The official also said that he thought Mr. Moro's life was probably more likely to be saved if the Red Brigades were confronted with a solid lineup of parties determined not to give in to them.

Mr. Andreotti's government has consistently refused to give way to Red Brigades demands that 13 extremists be freed for liberating Mr. Moro.

SWAPO Agrees to Renew
Talks on Namibia Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 2 (AP)—An agreement to hold new talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) was reported last night between the South-West Africa Peoples Organization and five Western countries promoting a plan to bring the territory independence from South Africa by the end of the year.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma met with delegates of the five at the U.S. United Nations Mission and said afterward that he was calling his negotiating team to New York from Lusaka, Zambia.

He said that the team might arrive in a few days and then, "We're going to discuss the outstanding issues... We will discuss and in the discussion we will come to an understanding."

Diplomats from the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany said that the meeting had dealt only with procedure. They conceded that SWAPO was sending for negotiators for new talks. But one of them said that the plan would not be changed.

'Can't Change' Plan

"Our plan is the best we can get in present circumstances," he declared. "So we can't change it."

But Mr. Nujoma spoke as if he

thought there was a chance of altering the plan. He repeated the objections to the plan that he had raised when he told the UN General Assembly on Friday that there should be talks to resolve the differences.

South Africa announced last Tuesday that it accepted the plan, which the West drew up after almost a year of talks with South Africa and SWAPO.

The officials of the five Western nations met for more than an hour with Mr. Nujoma and other SWAPO officials, including UN observer Theo-Ben Gurirah, and then conferred among themselves.

3 TV Networks

Sued by Parents

Of Killer in U.S.

MIAMI, May 2 (UPI)—Claiming that television programmed their son to kill, the parents of a teenager convicted of murder have sued the three major television networks for damages totaling \$25 million.

The suit filed yesterday in federal court said that Ronny Zamora, 15, had "from the age of 5 years... been involuntarily addicted to and has been completely subliminally intoxicated by the prolonged intense viewing of television programs distributed and televised by all three defendants."

Attorney Ellis Rubin, who had defended Zamora, filed the suit in behalf of Frank and Yolanda Zamora. The suit asks for \$5 million in compensatory damages and \$10 million in punitive damages for Zamora, and \$2 million in compensatory damages and \$3 million in punitive damages for each of the parents.

Zamora, serving a life sentence since his Oct. 6 conviction, was found guilty of fatally shooting Elnor Haggart, his 82-year-old neighbor, when she surprised him and a companion during a robbery. Mr. Rubin had argued that Zamora was insane at the time because he had become addicted to television violence and had been acting out the robbery as if it were a TV show.

Mass. Charges 2

In '72 Extortion

BOSTON, May 2 (UPI)—Two Massachusetts men today were charged with extortion in connection with an alleged scheme to raise \$500,000 to buy the vice-presidency from former President Richard Nixon for former governor John Volpe in 1972.

The Massachusetts attorney general's office said that Albert Manti, Mr. Volpe's former fundraiser, and William Masiello conspired in 1972 to shake down a New York construction management firm, McKee-Berger-Mansueti, of \$10,000 for part of the half-million-dollar fund they were seeking to raise for Mr. Volpe, then transportation secretary in the Nixon Cabinet.

Mr. Masiello and Mr. Manti pleaded not guilty to the charges today. According to the indictment, Mr. Volpe apparently was not involved in the shake-down scheme.

Cholera in Maldives

Is Reported on Wane

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, May 2 (AP)—A cholera epidemic raging in the Maldives Republic, a chain of islands in the Indian Ocean, may be subsiding, United Nations and diplomatic officials here report.

The gastro-intestinal disease by last week had sickened thousands and killed 203 members of the islands' 130,000 population, one Maldivian in every 640, a UN official said, but he added that the number of active cases under treatment was down to 806 and new cases had not been reported for several days.

U.S. Officials Say Carter,
Begin No Closer on Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

"letters of offer" and resubmit them later.

Mr. Begin said in Los Angeles that his talks in Washington had convinced him of a sharp "change for the better" in U.S.-Israeli relations.

"I bring you good tidings from Washington: The President has declared everlasting friendship," Mr. Begin told a cheering crowd at the Forum in Los Angeles.

"There is a change for the better in the atmosphere of relations between the United States and Israel," he said aboard the Israeli Air Force plane that carried him from Washington.

As a result of the atmosphere he found in Washington, he said, "the government of Israel will discuss serious issues. We shall be back in touch with the United States government."

He said aboard the plane that "there may be a breakthrough" but he did not go into details.

Outside the Forum, a crowd of about 500 opponents waited with Palestine Liberation Organization flags. There was a brief clash between police and several demonstrators, and one person was arrested.

Mr. Begin called on the Soviet

Union to allow emigration to Israel by 100,000 Soviet Jews a year.

He was introduced by California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., who got loud applause when he said, "Peace will not come from making concessions before you even sit down at the bargaining table."

Mr. Begin got even louder applause when he said, "We are going to fight for our liberty, because no one will ever give it to us."

But he also said, "War is avoidable, peace is inevitable. We will continue to work for peace and we shall not cease until we have it."

Court Strikes

Ruling Against

Virginia Paper

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—In a major victory for the press, the Supreme Court yesterday struck down the conviction of a Virginia newspaper that reported that a state commission was investigating complaints about a judge.

In an opinion written for six members of the court, Chief Justice Warren Burger said, "The operations of the courts and the judicial conduct of judges are matters of utmost public concern."

Justice Potter Stewart concurred in the judgment in a separate opinion. Justices William Brennan and Lewis Powell did not participate.

Virginia recently created a Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission to consider complaints against judges who are senile or otherwise unfit for duty.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911

5 Rue Daumesnil, PARIS

Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich

The harder your day, the harder we try.

We rent cars in more countries and serve more airports around the world than anyone else.

And we understand the problems of travelling — the waiting around at airports, the crowds, the delays.

That's why, when you rent a car from Avis, you get more than just a car and competitive prices. You get friendly, helpful people.

AVIS



Cluster Disputed in Series of Cases

Common Cause Sought for N.J. Cancer

By Boyce Rensberger
RUTHERFORD, N.J., May 2 (UPI)—Michael Arecco, a technician with New Jersey's Division of Environmental Cancer, turned the knob on a drinking fountain in the Pierrepont School, the largest elementary school in this pleasant, middle-class town, 8 miles west of Manhattan. He let the water run a while before carefully filling four sterilized bottles.

As spotlights flared, three television cameras and a dozen reporters and photographers crowded around Mr. Arecco as if he were performing an exotic ritual. It may have been from this fountain that some of the unusually large number of leukemia victims at the school had been traced to a water-

borne cause, the water sampling was part of a wide-ranging examination of circumstances surrounding the cluster of cancer cases in Rutherford that has alarmed the town and baffled public health experts.

Cancer clusters, particularly of leukemia or Hodgkin's disease, have been reported for decades, and scores of them have been studied in the United States and abroad without turning up evidence of a common cause. There is, in fact, a lively debate in medical literature as to whether clusters represent anything more than coincidence.

But, as an environmental-health expert noted recently, "New Jersey is cancer crazy — everybody heard the stuff about this being the No. 1 cancer state and they want something done about it." New Jersey,

in fact, no longer has the highest U.S. cancer death rate; it now ranks third after the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Taking water samples is one of the things being done about it. Among the other things being done are analyses of soil samples from the school yard, monitoring of radiation in the school and testing of air quality. The state's Division of Environmental Cancer is also checking out 42 industrial sources of possible carcinogens within a three-mile radius of Pierrepont School.

Public Disclosure

Luke Sarsfield, superintendent of Rutherford schools, on March 31 made the first public disclosure of the leukemia situation. He, in turn, had learned of it from the mother of a boy who had died of leukemia.

Because New Jersey, unlike many other states, keeps no official records of cancer cases (a cancer registry is now being organized), the Rutherford cluster was discovered by accident.

Two boys who attended Pierrepont were separately referred to a leukemia specialist in New York. In that doctor's office the boys' mothers discovered that they were not only from the same town, but lived only a few hours apart and that both their sons attended Pierrepont. Both boys died, 9-year-old James Cleffi in September, 1976, and 12-year-old Wesley Van Winkle in January, 1977.

"People in town knew I had lost a son to leukemia," Vivian Cleffi recalled. "From time to time they would tell me of other cases."

Over a period of months, Mrs. Cleffi assembled a list of six leukemia cases and five of Hodgkin's disease, which is a cancer of the lymph system. The two types of cancer are not known to be related.

Two weeks after Mr. Sarsfield's press conference, a town meeting was called in Rutherford High School. About 700 persons showed up and heard Dr. Ronald Altman, the state epidemiologist, announce that 32 cases of leukemia, Hodgkin's disease and other less common blood cancers had been found.

Valid Evidence

While the total of 32 cases has been widely reported, statistically valid evidence for cancer clusters rests on only 6 of the 13 leukemia cases and 10 Hodgkin's disease cases. The 13 leukemia cases include both children and adults, and the rate — 13 cases identified in the last five years — is almost exactly the number that would be expected in a town of Rutherford's size. According to the national average, Rutherford, with about 20,000 inhabitants, would be expected to have 13.5 cases of leukemia.

However, 6 of the 13 victims were between the ages of 5 and 19. For this age group, Rutherford's leukemia rate is about six times that of the national average for the same age group.

"Could that happen as a statistical fluke?" Dr. Altman asked. "Of course, it could. But it is so extremely unlikely that we have to consider the possibility of a common cause."

Ten of the 32 cases involve Hodgkin's disease. Although statistically less improbable than the leukemia cluster, assuming no common cause, the Hodgkin's disease cases are considerably more than the 3.8 statistically expected for a town of 20,000. Most of the Rutherford victims of this cancer are adults living far from Pierrepont.

Because New Jersey has lacked a cancer registry, there was little knowledge of where and how cancers might be clustered. In recent days, however, preliminary analysis of leukemia rates elsewhere in the state has suggested that there are several other towns that have higher incidences of leukemia than does Rutherford.

Scientologists Report Probes Of Government

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—The Church of Scientology distributed a news release yesterday announcing that it has been investigating the government for years in an attempt to find "government illegals and cover-ups" and make them public.

Others "call it spying... we call it reform action," church spokesman Arthur Maren said in the news release. "This is a legitimate and traditional function of the church."

Mr. Maren's remarks were distributed after reports by The Washington Post that the church had embarked on an extensive campaign to identify, attack and discredit enemies.

This campaign, according to a federal affidavit, includes alleged illegal break-ins, bugging and infiltration of government agencies in an attempt to obtain confidential information.

The Scientologists have denied all this and have criticized The Post stories.

A Practical Guide to U.S. Taxation of Overseas Americans
Recommended by Business Week. Covers both new rules and old rules. Only full-length guide (371 pages) to tax problems facing Americans abroad. By Harvard-trained lawyer T. E. Johnson.
\$28.50 (tax deductible). Add \$2 for air mail outside Europe. By check to Refrain Ltd., 9 Basinghall St., London EC2, England.



A-plant protester raises hand in salute after arrest.

280 Nuclear Energy Opponents Arrested in S. Carolina Protest

BARNWELL, S.C., May 2 (UPI)—Authorities yesterday arrested 280 nuclear energy opponents who refused to get off the site of an unfinished atomic reprocessing plant here.

The protest marked the May Day anniversary of a similar demonstration at nearby Seabrook, where 1,400 persons were arrested a year ago.

"No nukes, y'all," a demonstrator shouted as he was escorted amid cheering and clapping to a truck where protesters were fingerprinted and photographed before going for a bond hearing.

The arrests ended a three-day protest against the Allied-General Nuclear Services plant. Demonstrators, who described themselves as a "human petition," were attempting to force company officials to close the plant or convert it to a non-nuclear facility.

A security guard told the protesters to leave. When they refused, officers of the state Law Enforcement Division and the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources launched a carefully organized arrest plan.

Will Assess Rights

Mondale in Philippines To Begin 5-Nation Tour

MANILA, May 2 (UPI)—Vice President Mondale arrived here today aboard Air Force Two on his first stop on his five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific.

After talking for two days with President Ferdinand Marcos on the human rights program and the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Mr. Mondale will visit Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Mondale is the first high U.S. official to visit the Pacific Basin since the end of the Vietnam war. He is expected to stress that the U.S. commitment to its allies will not be weakened by plans to reduce combat forces in South Korea.

A few hours before Mr. Mondale's arrival, Mr. Marcos told a crowd celebrating Philippine Air Force Day that the Manila government would not rely on others for its national security.

Winds Damage Alabama Area

SELMA, Ala., May 2 (UPI)—A tornado struck without warning in the early morning hours yesterday, destroying homes and businesses and severely damaging the First Baptist Church, which the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used during the civil rights movement of the mid-1960s.

No injuries were reported, although the twister cut a 14-block path through the eastern part of the city. Selma gained national attention when sheriff's deputies clubbed and gassed civil rights marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge during a march in 1965.

The town of Carville, Ala., also was struck early yesterday by a tornado, with no injuries reported. A few hours later, a tornado cut a 50-yard swath through Columbus, Ga., on the Alabama border, damaging 400 homes and injuring seven persons, none seriously.

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

**Amsterdam
Bahrein
Brussels
Delhi
Frankfurt
London
Munich
Rome
Tehran**

With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 from all these cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room, and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels,* two films to choose from,* three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.) **PAN AM**

*Nominal charge in Economy Class.

Pan Am's People

Their experience makes the difference

Barge Owner Fee at Issue

Senate to Debate Funding Waterways

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—The Senate, which spent more than two months debating a Latin American waterway — the Panama Canal — now has scheduled two days for discussion of another controversial waterway: Locks and Dam 26.

The facility at Alton, Ill., 18 miles up the Mississippi River from St. Louis, handles more commercial traffic than the Panama Canal, and accordingly is at the center of a three-year congressional debate over making industry pay for the expensive navigational aids built by the federal government.

The shipping industry has pushed for replacing the deteriorating facility at taxpayer expense. But some members of Congress, including Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., have been insisting that barge owners pay a fuel tax for the right to use waterways built and maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Effects on Nature

Environmentalists are concerned about the effects on nature of new construction, and the railroad industry does not want to see improved navigation for barges in the Midwest where they compete for business.

With the bill scheduled for debate starting today and ending by Thursday afternoon, a measure backed by President Carter is expected to pass the Senate and go to a conference committee of both houses, with a veto threat hanging over the bill unless the final product is to the administration's liking.

The House recently passed a bill providing for a 4-cent-a-gallon fuel tax starting Oct. 1, 1979, on barges using the most heavily traveled inland waterways. The tax would rise to 6 cents in 1981.

A new version of the Senate bill

backed by Sen. Domenici and Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., would raise the new tax to 12 cents a gallon in 1984 and require commercial users to make up — in a method to be determined by the Transportation Department — 10 per cent of the cost of any new construction on the inland waterways system.

The Senate earlier approved, with administration backing, a requirement that the industry pay the whole cost of operating and maintaining the system and half the capital improvements.

"It's in everybody's interest to compromise," Sen. Stevenson said, because the barge industry will get the long-awaited new locks, the railroads — which have joined environmentalists in fighting it in court — will be in a better competitive position and the conservationists get much of what they are asking for on a ban on new construction along the upper Mississippi River.

Locks and Dam 26 is important because it sits astride the shipping route connecting the Ohio River, the lower Mississippi and the Gulf Coast with the upper Mississippi and the Illinois River systems.

New York Plans Convention Site

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—Mayor Edward Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey have disclosed plans for a \$257-million convention center in the Penn Central yards at West 34th Street.

Mayor Koch called it the "largest economic development project in New York City's history." At a news conference Friday, he said that a West 34th Street site had been rejected in favor of the Penn Central yards because the city's Planning Department believed the 750,000-square-foot center could be built faster there for less money.

A convention center has been a goal of every New York Mayor since John Lindsay announced plans for a similar-sized facility almost exactly eight years ago. A smaller, 560,000-square-foot center later was designed for the Hudson River site at 44th Street, but Mayor Abraham Beame was forced to scrap that plan during the city's fiscal crisis.

trust in a diamond

Welcome to the world of diamonds, with diamonds and diamonds at exceptionally good prices from the world's leading first source diamond company.

The finest quality diamonds for investment gifts or your own personal use, direct from the diamond center of the world.

Contact us for full information, or visit us.

International Diamond Sales

HEAD OFFICE: Diamond House, 51 Haverstock Square, London, N.W.1, England. Tel: 01-437 9101 or Telex: 33394/INDISA-B.

London Sales: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP. Tel: 01-836 4343.

(All diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)

DATA RESOURCES, INC.

is pleased to announce that its next

EUROPEAN OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

will be held in

MONTE CARLO

MAY 17, 18, 19, 1978.

Presentations will be made by prominent international Economists and members of DRI INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Among the subjects presented:

- THE NEAR TERM EUROPEAN OUTLOOK,
- ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION AND PRICES,
- THE LONG RUN OUTLOOK FOR THE U.S. DOLLAR,
- THE CREDIT WORTHINESS OF LESS DEVELOPED NATIONS.

For reservation or information, please contact

DRI International Inc.
221 Avenue Louise, Bte. 5,
1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel.: (02) 648 54 45.
Telex: 25205.
Attn.: Mme L. Laroche.



Keep in touch wherever you go

When you're away from the office on a business trip, you can still keep in touch. Messages, letters, even reports can be dictated on the handy Philips Pocket Memo 185, anything up to 30 minutes per Mini-cassette.

And when you've finished, just post the cassettes back to the office. It saves the cost and trouble of

long distance calls, and lets you use your spare moments more efficiently. In your office the Mini-cassettes can be worked out on the Philips Transcriber 186. Which helps your secretary to keep things running smoothly while you're on the move!

If the flexibility and efficiency of the Pocket Memo 185/Transcriber 186 combination appeals to you, send us the coupon and we'll send you the details.



PHILIPS

Please send me details of the Philips Pocket Memo 185/Transcriber 186 combination. **HTP 6**

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

Country _____

Send to: Philips Industries, Office Products and Systems, HBS-2, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



Ballantine's
Superb Scotch Whisky

© - George Ballantine & Son Limited - 1977

Low Birthrate: A Sensitive Issue

W. Germans May Be Dying Out

By John Vinocur
 BONN, May 2 (NYT)—The television documentary was called "Are the Germans Dying Out?" The answer, after 40 minutes of graphs, statistics and convoluted discourse, was yes.

"Great news, most enjoyable program I've seen in years," said Ulrich M., a federal employee who watched it last week with his wife and some friends. "Ulrich!" his wife said, "That's an awful thing to say. You're a frightful cynic."

Ulrich insisted he was not. The trend that has brought West Germany the lowest birthrate of any major country in the world would result, he said, in less competition on the job market, more choices for the individual and a decrease in the tensions that come from a lot of people living in a relatively small place.

But that is a minority view. Since the Central Bank said in its annual report this month that the declining population is now a major factor in slowing economic expansion and would continue to hold back growth in the future, the birthrate has become a sensitive issue.

Higher Taxes

Fewer West Germans, most commentators stressed, mean higher taxes to support the pensions of the aging and greater chances for conflict with foreign residents whose number, now about 3 million, grows as West Germany's total population of 60 million starts to decline.

A declining birthrate is a problem elsewhere in Europe, and the nine countries of the European Economic Community have expressed concern about a general downward trend. West Germany's birthrate is the lowest in the community. Although there is a slight variance in statistics, depending on whether they come from the Health Ministry in Bonn or EEC headquarters, the most frequently used reference is that 9.8 babies are born here each year for every 1,000 inhabitants. This compares with 14.7 in the United States, 18.2 in the Soviet Union and 13.6 in France.

The statistics show that only 500,000 families in West Germany have four or more children and that the birthrate has dropped by half in the last 10 years. To maintain the country's population, every 100 West German couples must have 220 children, an increase of almost 50 per cent.

Extinction in 2500

The German Demographic Society has projected that, if the current reproduction rate of 0.65 remains

unchanged, the West German population will be reduced to 40 million in 50 years and to 20 million in 100 years. Extinction, at least on the society's slide rule, lies near the year 2500.

"We are now at the point where as a people we must decide whether we want to die a comfortable death or do something to survive," said Prof. Theodor Schmidt-Kaler of Bochum University.

The question of what to do is particularly sensitive because of the associations that population control has with raising armies and the Nazi era. In France, former prime minister Michel Debre can appeal to French nationalism and refer to the nation's military credibility in calling for government subsidies to bigger families. But in West Germany there is discomfort about such exhortations. In the Nazi era, mothers producing four children received membership in the *Deutsche Mutterbund* and a cross of honor embossed with a swastika.

Moreover, there is no clear explanation for the decline. The cause is usually linked with the availability of birth-control devices, the increase in the number of working women, and inadequate housing. But Prof. Hans Jurgens of Kiel University, who is head of the Institute of Population Research, said that no sure pattern is evident; communities with similar social profiles had entirely contradictory statistics.

The television investigation found that some believe the cause is an enormous selfishness born of the country's material wealth. Too many people, a worker said, rejected having a child because it would get in the way of buying a new car or sofa, or taking longer, more exotic vacations.

Strange Looks

A father of four children interviewed on the program reported that he got strange looks when he took them all into a supermarket. He said that he believes "a society that doesn't like kids doesn't like itself."

The conservative opposition, which is calling for more assistance to mothers and families, found a positive approach in East Germany. The East Germans, concerned by their declining population, give mothers a half year off at full pay after the birth of a child, and make it possible for working mothers to extend leaves of absence up to a year, while keeping their jobs and getting monthly stipends. In the year after the changes went into effect, according to East Germany, the birthrate rose 24 per cent.

The Social Democratic-led coalition has played down the problem and resisted attempts to increase the amount of family money. This week, Antje Huber, the minister for family affairs, insisted that the projections showing West Germans to be dying out were not scientifically reasonable and that, if there was a decline in the birthrate, "the economic strength of a country and its social services are only marginally dependent on the size of its people."

In any case, Mr. Huber said, West Germany "is far from being a country that's receptive to children," and that since "there is no direct way to decree more affection for them, the population problem was not so much the government's as society's."

Ship Hijacked, 37 Said Captive In Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, May 2 (AP)—Thirty-seven persons are being held hostage on a southern Philippine island by a group of men who hijacked a cargo ship, the Philippine Coast Guard said today.

Unidentified men in military fatigues boarded the 920-ton Don Carlos on Sunday from three small boats and ordered the captain to sail toward Basilan Island, 15 kilometers away, a Coast Guard official said.

Basilan is a stronghold of the Moro National Liberation Front, which has been fighting for Muslim autonomy in the south for more than five years.

The ship, which was sailing to another port in the Philippines, had 11 passengers and 28 officers and crew members on board when it was hijacked, officials said. Authorities would not say whether they were taking steps to free the hostages.

8 Policemen Injured

In Clashes in Paris

PARIS, May 2 (UPI)—Eight policemen were injured, eight protesters were arrested and 83 store windows were broken in clashes between demonstrators and police at the end of yesterday's May Day parade in Paris, police said today.

The clashes broke out when about 200 rioters tried to overtake the lead of the parade.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
FETE ALCAZAR
 42 RUE MAZARINE 75006 Paris
 designed by Dick PRICE



THE HAPPY WARRIOR—Ugandan President Idi Amin jogs for photographers with spear and shield during the local May Day celebrations in Kitgum, northern Uganda.

In Modernization Program

China Upgrades Experts, Intellectuals

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—The Dairen Locomotive Factory in Manchuria recently reported that it had resolved a nagging problem—the enforced separation of 115 of its married engineers and technicians from their spouses who had been assigned elsewhere in China.

By persuading the other establishments to transfer the spouses in the interest of conjugal unity, the locomotive plant has settled family crises and increased its production, a Peking newspaper said.

Such a separation of married couples has been a complaint for years among Chinese, particularly those with advanced skills. But until recently, with engineers and other intellectuals in disrepute and with the country traumatized by political squabbles, little had been done about this inequity.

The Dairen factory's effort is one of a number of striking changes now under way to improve the treatment of people with advanced skills. The changes are designed to help carry out a national modernization program. They are also part of a process of overcoming what are now said to be the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, when education and science were set back by an emphasis on manual labor and revolutionary zeal.

'To Liberate Minds'

"We are now trying to liberate our minds," a professor at Peking University recently told a visiting Western European scholar.

Many of the changes reverse policies laid down by Mao Tse-tung, such as self-reliance, his stress on equality and his distrust of intellectuals.

The new policies include an offer to Japanese companies to take charge of modernizing China's railroads and steel industry, a study of Yugoslavia's motivation, and a new traveling exhibition of 15,000 Western scientific books that will allow many places their first chance since 1949 to acquire modern textbooks.

There is evidence that China also is considering compiling a civil and criminal code, which it has not had since 1949, to insure fairer treatment of individuals. Party authorities also have been issuing measures to guarantee better working conditions and higher status for scientists, technicians and educators.

Strongest Rationale

The strongest rationale for these changes was provided by Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy premier, in a speech at a national science conference in Peking last month.

In a series of sweeping assertions that would have been considered heresy before Mao's death in 1976, Mr. Teng said that science and technology were "part of the productive forces," in other words not simply esoteric studies, and scientists were part of the proletariat.

"In a socialist society," he said, "those who labor, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people."

The basic point, he added, is that scientists are contributing to the state just as workers do. Scientists can meet Mao's test of being both Communist, or politically correct, and expert, by working hard at their jobs. They must therefore be freed from political obligations, he said.

Some Hesitancy

Despite these remarks, some Chinese are still hesitant. And there are other areas, like the resettlement of urban high-school graduates in the countryside, where the new leaders are making only small modifications.

FAO Warns on Locusts

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Swarms of locusts from the war-torn Ogaden province of Ethiopia could descend on large parts of two continents unless urgent action is taken, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said here today.

tions or none at all. The professor at Peking University, for example, said that intellectuals were moving with caution because they feared a backlash from Maoist civil servants.

Among the most far-reaching of the new measures are the contracts reported close to being signed with Japanese companies for the modernization of Chinese industry and transportation. Among the Japanese concerns is Kawasaki Steel, which will overhaul the iron and steel industry, the Mitsubishi group, which will take responsibility for the chemical industry, and the Japanese National Railways, for the rail system.

Although there have been West-

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—The number of blacks in the Army has increased by more than 50 per cent since the draft ended in 1972 but racial problems seem to be under control, according to the Army's latest assessment.

The prospect is for the Army to become progressively blacker because the percentage of blacks signing up and opting to re-enlist is increasing, figures in the 63-page report indicate.

Army leaders have expressed no concern that the proportion of blacks in the Army is running ahead of that in the general population, although Army Secretary Clifford Alexander Jr. worries that their higher re-enlistment rates may indicate perceived or actual discrimination on the civilian job market.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Alexander and Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army chief of staff, said that "significant progress" had been made in providing equal opportunity during the last two years but that "much remains to be accomplished."

Concerns Listed

In the report, the Army listed the "major areas of concern" on the racial front as: "The disproportionate number" of dishonorable and bad conduct discharges given to blacks; "high crime trends" among blacks; "racial imbalances" within job specialties and a shortage of black of-

ficers in National Guard and reserve units.

The report said that, in general, black and white officers who were surveyed "do not perceive race problems to be a major unit personnel problem."

In surveying the enlisted ranks, the Army said that some soldiers believed race relations within their units had gotten worse during 1976 and 1977 but that "the majority of all soldiers felt that the racial situation had remained about the same."

Pentagon figures show that in 1972, the last year for draft calls, 15.6 per cent of the Army was black. As of Sept. 30, 1977, that had climbed to 23.9 per cent, or a

53-per-cent increase. The percentage of black officers rose from 3.9 per cent to 6.1 per cent between 1972 and 1977 while the proportion of black enlistments rose from 17.5 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

The report attributed this upsurge partly to the "dramatic increase" in the proportion of blacks graduating from high school and thus qualifying for Army service. Another suggested explanation was the higher unemployment rate among blacks: 37.5 per cent in 1977 compared to 13.5 per cent for whites.

Not only is the percentage of black enlistments increasing, but the percentage of those who sign up for a second tour also is substantially higher.

Obituaries

Khachaturian, 74; Music Glorified Soviet System

MOSCOW, May 2 (AP)—Aram Khachaturian, 74, the composer who anchored his music to the vibrant folk rhythms of his native Caucasus, died yesterday, Tass reported.

Tass said that Mr. Khachaturian died after a grave and lasting illness and that the Communist party leadership expressed deep sorrow.

Mr. Khachaturian's music glor-

ifying the Communist system and its leaders gained wide popularity with the Soviet public and was showered with awards by the state. Mr. Khachaturian was awarded four Stalin prizes and two Orders of Lenin.

Several of his works also are popular in the West. His best-known tune is "Sabre Dance" from the music for the ballet Gayane.

Mr. Khachaturian never reached the critical heights of his contemporaries. Dmitri Shostakovich and Sergei Prokofiev, but still was one of the best known Soviet composers.

He traveled widely in the West, conducting concerts in Italy, Britain, Sweden and Latin America. Mr. Khachaturian was born in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, on June 6, 1903. His high position in the Soviet musical world included serving as secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union. In addition to his Gayane ballet, he also wrote the music for the ballets Masquerade and Spartacus. He composed symphonies and concertos and wrote film scores and dozens of traditional songs.

Like Shostakovich and Prokofiev, Mr. Khachaturian was criticized for formalism in the Stalin era. But the attack on him was never as fierce as it was against the other two.

He began his musical career at the age of 20 when he entered the Moscow Musical Institute as a piano and violin player. Four years later he began studying composition at the Moscow Conservatory where he graduated with honors and remained as a post-graduate student until 1937.

In that year, he was elected deputy chairman of the Moscow Department of the Union of Composers and from 1939 to 1948 was deputy chairman of the Organization Committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers. In 1951 he became a professor of composition at the Moscow Conservatory.

Mary Northern

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2 (AP)—Mary Northern, 72, who successfully battled bureaucrats to prevent the amputation of her frostbitten and gangrenous feet, died last night. Her physician, Benton Adkins, said that she probably was killed by a blood clot in her lungs.

In January, a welfare worker found Miss Northern in her home with frostbitten feet. After burning her toes in a fireplace, Miss Northern allowed police to take her to the hospital, where surgeons said that she would die unless her feet were amputated. But she would not discuss it.

From a Chancery Court here to the U.S. Supreme Court, her attorney challenged the law and lost at every turn. Huge doses of antibiotics, however, kept Miss Northern alive. By the time the Supreme Court ruled, the case was medically moot. Most of the flesh on Miss Northern's feet was falling away.

Peng Shao-hui

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—Peng Shao-hui, 72, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese armed forces and a member of the Communist party Central Committee, died last Tuesday in Peking, the Hsinhua news agency reported yesterday.

Philip Neame

FAVERSHAM, England, May 2 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Neame, 89, hero in the two world wars and a noted big-game hunter, died Friday at his home in Selling, his family said. Gen. Neame won the Victoria Cross in 1914 and commanded the British, Australian and Indian troops that met the first German offensive of World War II.



Aram Khachaturian

After Government Crackdown

Many Chinese Said to Leave Vietnam

By John Fraser

PEKING, May 2—Many persons of Chinese origin living in Vietnam have been returning to China, according to a government official here. The announcement followed reports of a Vietnamese crackdown on the Chinese business community in the former capital of South Vietnam.

During a May Day social event at the Great Hall of People Sunday, the head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Liao Chen-chin, made the following statement which was reported by the Chinese news agency.

"Recently, large numbers of Chinese residing in Vietnam suddenly began to return to China. We are concerned about this and are closely following developments. We have made appropriate arrangements for those overseas Chinese who for various reasons have in recent days hastily returned to China."

No further explanation of this unusual statement has been given by the government. In Hong Kong yesterday, however, the Communist newspaper Wen Wei Po reported that overseas Chinese from Vietnam who have recently returned to China in considerable numbers have been provided with clothing and special cash vouchers by the government. The report added that these persons were being sent either to their native homes or to jobs in state farms and factories in provinces bordering on Vietnam.

Series of Raids

The most likely reason for this exodus is the recent series of raids on the Chinese business community in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

There are more than 1 million persons of Chinese origin in the south of Vietnam, all of them forced by the former Saigon regime to take Vietnamese citizenship, but who traditionally have maintained close links with China despite differences in political and economic philosophies.

The Chinese government has made a number of strong statements on its obligations to all overseas Chinese, particularly those under duress. The statement by Mr.

Police in India Kill 3 Students

NEW DELHI, May 2 (UPI)—Police opened fire on student demonstrators yesterday at Agra, killing three persons and injuring at least 34 others, officials reported.

The Press Trust of India, a news agency, reported that police fired three times into groups of students who burned a post office, stoned government buildings and tried to destroy railroad tracks. The students demanded the release of students arrested earlier for defying a ban on street marches.

Army troops were called in to guard key government installations and railroads in Agra after the demonstrations.

Marshal's Peking Remark Causes Row in Commons

LONDON, May 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan told an angry Parliament today that Britain's defense chief was speaking for himself, not the government, when he told Chinese generals in Peking that the two countries share an enemy "whose capital is Moscow."

Mr. Callaghan termed the remark by Air Force Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the defense staff, "unscripted and impromptu."

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda demanded an official explanation. Some Labor MPs demanded Marshal Cameron's resignation.

Mr. Callaghan emphasized that only the British government makes foreign policy. He said Marshal Cameron's remarks do not imply "any altering, changing or modifying in any way of the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union or China."

Marshal Cameron was quoted during a visit to a division near Peking as telling the Chinese, "We both have an enemy at our door whose capital is Moscow." The So-

viet Union immediately demanded an explanation.

In Moscow, Pravda said: "Being moved as he said by the warm welcome during the military exercises in the area of Peking—or perhaps for some other reason unknown to us—the marshal obviously lost control of himself."

Marshal Cameron's statement touched off a storm in Parliament, with some left-wing Labor members demanding his resignation. One, Frank Auland, said: "He should be forced to resign for having increased the danger of nuclear war."

Jan Mikardo said the remarks "amounted almost to a declaration of war on the Soviet Union."

Callaghan Reply

Replying to the angry bombardment, Mr. Callaghan said, "I understand Sir Neil Cameron, in answer to a spontaneous question by a local commander of a unit he was visiting, made an unscripted and impromptu reply."

"But, in case there should be any misunderstanding, the formulation of British foreign policy is a matter for the British government."

Asked by a Conservative, Raymond Gower, to support Marshal Cameron, Mr. Callaghan angrily shot back: "He said he was speaking on military matters—not political matters. On military matters he would have the support of the government. But on political matters it is for him to support the policies of the government."

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher asked: "Why doesn't the Prime Minister stand up for what Sir Neil Cameron said this week? Why doesn't he do more of this criticizing of the pro-Soviet group on his side of the House?"

Mr. Callaghan replied, "I am not sure what the right honorable lady intends, but I do not want to see our relations with the Soviet Union impaired—and that is my view."

10. The voices of children.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

RANCHES AND FARMS IN ARGENTINA.

Country privileged by its ecological conditions, our "Pampa Humeda" is the only one of its kind in the world. We have interesting opportunities at our disposal. Investments as from 400,000 dollars. Consult us without liability and we'll send you the necessary information.

PEDRO Y ANTONIO LANUSSE S.A. **PAL**
Casa Lanusse
 FOUNDED IN 1972
 San Martin 240 - Buenos Aires - Argentina
 Telex 012-2737 A.R. PAL

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

PARAMOUNT ELYSEES O.V. STUDIO RASPAIL O.V.

"Original, alive and ribaldly funny"

—Charles Champlin, L.A. Times



outrageous!

Producers WILLIAM MARSHALL and HENK VAN DER KOLK Screenplay RICHARD BENNER Director RICHARD BENNER Original Musical Score PAUL HOFFERT Musical Director PAUL HOFFERT Starring CRAIG RUSSELL and HOLLIS MCLAREN

PRIZE AWARDED BY THE PHILIP MORRIS FILM FOUNDATION

مكتبة الأصيل

Movies in Paris

The Spanish Exile: An Untold Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 2 (IHT)—In Joseph Losey's "Les Routes du Sud" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, the Paramount Opera, the Bouli Mich and the Max Linder) there is atmosphere, manner, mood and a groping for power, but there is no drama.

By drama is meant not the customary movie agitation, but the genuine drama that slowly enthralls with its implacable development or that springs abruptly from characters vitally and revealingly considered. The screenplay by Jorge Semprun, apparently autobiographical in part, seeks in vain to ignite extinguished fires. There is ghostly unreality to almost all that happens.

The Spanish emigre story has been told on the screen before—by Zinnemann and by Resnais—though its potentials have yet to be realized. Here it is again.

Jean Larrea, a revolutionary writer, has quit his homeland after Franco's civil war victory and, in 1975, is found to be installed in a country mansion near Cherbourg, having made a fortune as a French film author.

He has just completed a script about a German soldier, a Communist at heart, who deserted to the Russians on the eve of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. His intention was to warn the Red Army, but he was suspected of being an agent and was executed on Stalin's order. His fate haunts the Spaniard in exile, who is visited by visions of charging Cossacks. Actually, the soldier's saga would serve as a more promising movie premise than the main story that Semprun has delivered.

Larrea's wife frequently takes the road south to cross the border and abet underground political agents in Spain. She is killed in an auto accident on a mission and their unruly son, a restless teen-ager (Laurent Malet) blames his father for her death, and the generation gap comes to the fore with the father dallying with his son's girlfriend, a saucy baggage given to thieving. He also discovers that his late wife has betrayed him with a revolutionary comrade. The ending brings the news of Franco's death.

This meandering narrative is a jigsaw puzzle of periods. The belated inclusion of a sex element sniffs of box-office doctored and proves an unhappy insertion. Aside from its boudoir balderdash, it wanders in the fog-bound, remote realm of its aging protagonist's recollections.

Yves Montand registers the troubled conscience of the fatigued political firebrand with worried glances and grimaces suggestive of a severe headache, but the camera is the superior interpreter in creating the abiding sense of nostalgic brooding. For this, Losey's searching, subtle direction must be credited.

Yves Montand stars with Miou Miou in Joseph Losey's "Les Routes du Sud."



He has been unable to inoculate the defective script with dramatic urgency, but he has pieced together its puzzle as far as that is theatrically possible, lent style to the proceedings, static as they often are, and has discreetly soft-pedaled the clichés of the Montand-Miou Miou love scenes.

Pasquale Squitieri's "L'Affaire Mori" (at the UGC Odeon and the Ermitage in Italian) tells of how a bold government official attacked the Mafia menace in Sicily in 1929. Dodging bullets and impervious to the curses of the native witches and daily threats, he fulfilled his dangerous mission, rounding up and jailing the local bandit chiefs and shooting others in the violent fray that arose. But there is ironic salt to his triumph.

Having captured or put to death the active Mafia members, he extended his investigation to uncover the roots of the organization. These, he found, were in church and state and his probe of them was quickly halted by his superiors. He was lauded by Mussolini for his valor and his success and then kicked upstairs to oblivion with pompous ceremony, being appointed a yes-man senator. He survived forgotten until 1942, dying peacefully in bed.

Squitieri has reconstructed a lively account of Mori's daring campaign in bringing oppressors to justice at gunpoint. No Western movie

talented actor, recently seen at the Theatre de la Ville in a Gorki play and before that as the Adam of Arthur Miller's "Creation of the World." He has been renamed Gerard Tybalt—after the heavy of Shakespeare—by the Warner Brothers publicity department for "phonetic reasons abroad."

"Le Dernier Amant Romanesque" (at the Marignan Pathe, the Cluny Palace and the Gaumont Richelieu) is the latest film of Just Jackin, who made the popular "Emmanuelle." Like its prosperous forerunner, it is a splurge of glossy photography and slick sex. An American magazine editor, who resembles an Atlantic City bathing beauty, launches a contest to find the most romantic young man in France. A lion tamer is urged by his circus colleagues to enter the race and reluctantly does so, though he refuses to strip off his shorts when the competitors are so commanded on the stage of the Paradis Latin. He makes off with the attractive editor, a sort of second prize, and, taking her to his fairgrounds caravan, proceeds to enact the big scene from "The Taming of the Shrew."

Jackin's invention fails after this high point, but as the film is obliged to meet the regulation timetable, the lovers are separated by misunderstandings and then happily reunited according to the patent musical-comedy formula. The Canadian Dayle Haddon as the aggressive editor is a pretty picture and her partner is Gerard Ismael, a

Art in Paris

A Fresh Look at Jasper Johns' Game With Banality

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 2 (IHT)—Jasper Johns attained a degree of notoriety in the mind of the public because he made his mark at the outset by painting U.S. flags.

The significance of his flags and targets has been abundantly commented upon over the last 20 years, often in an excessively formalistic way characteristic of a certain school of American criticism, and there is no real need to rehearse all this.

The retrospective at Beaubourg (Centre Georges Pompidou, to June 4) assembles flags, targets, maps of America, gray alphabets, numerals and a variety of other works together with objects that reflect an ironic or humorous intent, and it offers an opportunity to look at all this with a fresh eye.

Johns shares with the pop movement (which he precedes) an interest in the problems raised by banality. Banality, needless to say, is nothing to celebrate. It is the garbage of the spirit and Johns is obviously not celebrating it, but his choice of subjects reflects a preference for the most banal material—beer cans, paint brushes, coffee cans, etc.

Such a choice can be viewed in a variety of ways. It has been suggested that the very emptiness of the subject matter allows the viewer to concentrate on the actual use of paint. This is true to a degree. But any image is charged by the viewer with expectations which go broadly beyond mere aesthetics. The neo-dadaists, including Johns, appear to be aware of this and to be indulging in a paradoxical game with these expectations.

The point is that when we look at



"Painted Bronze 1960"

an image, we intuitively expect it to be a superior diagram of reality. (It is interesting to note that imago was the Latin word adopted by medieval philosophers to render what Plato called the idea, the perfect, motionless model which all things visible only reflected.) The image, in art, is generally distinguished from ornament by its density, intensity and seriousness of purpose, and this is something which can be felt to underlie Johns's sometimes expressionistic brassiness.

In fact, one gets the curious im-

pression that what is painted on his canvases is there to conceal something else which, by rights, should be there—or else to conceal its absence because it has failed to appear. This becomes even more painfully apparent in the hatchings of his more recent paintings and justifies his use of this type of work to illustrate Beckett's "Foinades izzies."

As such, Johns's work becomes an active campaign against the commonplace conducted along a Zen-dadaist line. The dada side of his work is apparent in a number of details, but most of all in some of the sculptures. One of these, entitled "The Critic Smiles," is generally described as a toothbrush, which suggests that the critic does not look very closely at what is shown him. In fact, it is a toothbrush, but one whose bristles have been replaced by a set of gold molars.

Viewed as a whole, Johns's work has seduction and authority from the outset, and at the same time it conveys the curious message: "This isn't what we are talking about." But then what are we talking about?

As one leaves the Beaubourg museum on the plaza side, one faces a building concealed from top to bottom by green canvas tarpaulins. The upper length of it has a small window cut into it, the lower part is sloshed with white paint. It is supported by a wooden structure designed to protect passersby from falling objects. This is the sort of thing Johns helps one to see, but it is also something of a metaphor in its mystery and its derisive panache for the work one has just been seeing: pure spectacle, an object as object. But we are so constituted

that all things that we see refer beyond themselves—no moment in itself is an ultimate fullness, though it can be a pause. What is the content behind the appearance? What is the promise within? What is the tendency? The canvas, with its insolent presence, conceals the answer both in the museum and on the street.

Necklace Nets \$647,000

GENEVA, May 2 (API)—An emerald necklace, given as present by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, has fetched 1.25 million Swiss francs (\$647,000) at a sale held here by Christie's.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single: diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write our mail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.
"Established 1928"
62 Palikstrasse,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.
ANTWERP 1973

"I was told that the First Class Service of Lufthansa is the finest there is. I tried it. It is."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



 **Lufthansa**
German Airlines

On the Arts Agenda

The 8th Festival of Experimental Music in Bourges, France, which runs from May 24 to June 4, has scheduled more than 30 world premieres among the 124 works by 108 composers on its program. Special attention is being paid to British and Hungarian composers and performers, to whom five and four concerts, respectively, are being devoted. Among the ensembles participating are the Hungarian Percussion Quartet, the Option Band, the Ensemble 2e 2m, and Musique et Scene d'Aujourd'hui.


The Festival de l'île de France will take place in three stages this year, beginning from May 20 to July 9 with concerts in chateaux and parks in the Paris area and at different sites in the city—the chateau events will consist of five half-

hour concerts at different points from 4:30 to 9:30 p.m. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 30 there will be a series of concerts involving the organs of several churches in the Ile de France region, and from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7 there will be a series of concerts at the Chateau de Fontainebleau. Participating ensembles include the Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy under Jean-Claude Malgoire, the Solistes de Paris, the Corni di Praga, the Orchestre de Chambre Bernard Thomas and the Orchestre de l'Ile de France.

The 1978 musical prize of the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco has been awarded to the Italian composer Daniele Zanetovich for his "Monumentum a Luigi Dallapiccola," for baritone and orchestra.

Zanetovich, whose score was chosen from among 116 from 28 countries entered in the competition, also won the 1972 competition with a concerto for flute and orchestra. The foundation's literary prize was awarded to the French writer Pierre Gascar (Pierre Fournier) for the body of his work.

Verdi's early opera "The Two Foscari" ("I Due Foscari") will enter the repertoire of the English National Opera May 4 at the London Coliseum in a production staged by John Blatchley and designed by Stefanos Lazaridis. Sir Charles Groves will conduct and the principal roles will be sung by Lois McDonall, Tom Swift and Neil Howlett. The work will be sung in English.



Unmistakable

Golden Ellipse and 18 kt. blue colored gold. They invariably identify Patek Philippe designs. They tell you that the watch was finished entirely by hand, in the manner practiced by Patek Philippe since 1839.

The Golden Ellipse was derived by Patek Philippe from the Golden Section; the principle which already inspired the design of the Parthenon. Blue colored gold is a bit of alchemy signed Patek Philippe.

Men's model Ref. 3748.
Cufflinks also feature Golden Ellipse, 18 kt. blue colored gold.

PATEK PHILIPPE
Ennobled by the craftsman's touch

Catalogue and list of nearest jeweler from Dept. HT, Patek Philippe S.A., 41 Rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

Rhodesia: A Test for Bishop

Whether the three black members of Rhodesia's transitional Executive Council actually agreed to the firing of Justice Minister Byron Hove is still a matter of dispute. But the fact that he was fired only underlines the extent to which the "internal agreement" of last March between the three- and Prime Minister Ian Smith leaves whites in power. And it makes even less credible the new government's bid for international recognition as the legitimate voice of Rhodesia's 97 per cent black majority.

Hove seems to have asked for nothing more than what some in the U.S. call "affirmative action" — his term was "positive discrimination" — in favor of blacks for entrance and advancement in Rhodesia's white-dominated police and civil service. And he balanced his public appeals with reminders of the need for "patience and tolerance" toward the white establishment, which could not be expected overnight to depart from generations-old discriminatory practices. But he noted that unless there was concrete evidence of real reforms the internal agreement would never attract the black support necessary to erode the following enjoyed by the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Hove has now been forced to the conclusion that the internal settlement is a sham. As he put it: "What Smith envisages is a situation in which the civil service, the police, the judiciary, the army, and all the state apparatus remains in the hands of white people. In other words, he believes in the

substance of power remaining in white hands, with the shadow of authority passing to blacks. That is his majority rule."

If Hove is to be proved wrong, it is Bishop Abel Muzorewa who must do it. Of the three blacks who signed the agreement, he is the most popular. He now says that he never consented to Hove's dismissal. His United African National Council will meet on Sunday to decide whether it will continue to participate in the transitional regime. Unless he uses his political weight to see that Hove is brought back into the government and that there is a start toward the reforms for which he called, he risks confirming the Patriotic Front's charges that he and his colleagues have sold out.

Some of the bishop's followers argue that he cannot afford to take a tough stand until after the elections, scheduled for December, which will give blacks a majority in Parliament for the first time. A confrontation now, they fear, would jeopardize the whole agreement since, before elections can be held, it must be approved by the present Parliament and by a referendum among whites. But under the agreement whites will retain the essential levers of power even after the election. If they balk now at the modest reforms called for by Hove, are they likely to be more obliging merely because Smith's successor as prime minister is black?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Johnny Harris, Soviet Hero

The other day, a Soviet journalist was refused permission to interview an inmate of a maximum-security prison in Alabama. The warden was concerned that the Russians would make propaganda out of it. Doubtless so. Still, we think he should have said yes to the visitor.

Not many people in the U.S. have heard of the prisoner, Johnny Harris, but in the Soviet Union he seems to have become a household word. At any rate, that's what the Soviet press would have the world believe.

Here, for example, from Tass, is the opinion of Aleksei Aramov, a collective farmer in the northern Caucasus: "The courageous fighter against racism was sentenced to death in the country where crocodile tears are shed over the violation of human rights in other countries."

Johnny Harris, a black man in his early 30s, faces the electric chair for the murder of a prison guard. He has been behind bars for most of his adult life. At the age of 16, he was put there for burglary and had scarcely finished serving his time when, in 1970, he was convicted of robbery and rape and sentenced to five consecutive life terms. In 1974, he was convicted of killing a guard during a prison disturbance, and sentenced to be executed.

Supporters of Harris are appealing his convictions on the ground that he is a victim of all-white Alabama justice, and the Russians have picked up on this theme. It was no coincidence that Pravda began featuring the Harris case a few days after the conclusion of the Belgrade conference, where the United

States had accused the Soviet Union of violating its pledges on human rights.

Nevertheless, despite the warden's well grounded surmise that Iona Andronov, a writer for the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, intended to join the orchestrated campaign, permission to visit the prisoner should have been granted.

What, after all, did the warden fear would happen if Andronov were allowed to talk with Harris? Yes, an account would undoubtedly have appeared of a black man's oppression at the hands of U.S. racists, but that is bound to appear in any event; now, in all likelihood, it will contain the additional charge that the U.S. authorities have barred the press for fear of the truth.

A visit by a Soviet journalist to a U.S. prisoner, on the other hand, would make a Soviet refusal to allow a U.S. journalist to visit a Soviet prisoner awkward. Could Moscow then object to a similar interview, say, with Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Jewish dissident who is charged with treason?

We like the idea of the world's prisons being open to observers from any country. When U.S. justice is working as it is meant to work, foreigners are obviously welcome; when the system is not working properly, they should be even more welcome for the pressure they can bring on this country's institutions to shape up.

A simple principle, applicable to all nations.

Surely our colleagues from Pravda, Tass and Literaturnaya Gazeta would agree.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Nuclear Gamble on India

President Carter has taken a calculated risk in approving another shipment of nuclear fuel to India after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission refused to issue an export license. India is the only nation that has exploded a nuclear device built with materials diverted from a civilian program, and it has adamantly refused to allow international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But Carter had little choice. He promised the fuel on his visit to India in January. And he clings to the hope that the Indians can be brought to accept international safeguards against the misuse of nuclear materials. It is a gamble worth taking.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission raised troubling questions in rejecting the export license. Two commissioners argued that provisions of the nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and India are uniquely affected by a new nuclear export law.

The law forbids fuel shipments, after 24 months, to countries that do not place all nuclear activity under international safeguards, unless the President and Congress make an exception. India has consistently refused to accept such safeguards until the major powers reduce their nuclear stockpiles. Thus it appears likely that the United States will fairly soon have to stop shipping nuclear fuel to India.

What might happen then is uncertain. Under a 1963 agreement, the United States supplied two power reactors to India at Tarapur and has continued to supply fuel for them. The Indians contend that if the United States should cut off the fuel, the agreement would

be abrogated and India would be free to reprocess the spent fuel from previous shipments and separate out plutonium, which could be used to make explosives.

As Prime Minister Desai said in March: "If they say 'no' ... then all ways are open to us ... we are not bound." The regulatory commission thus had no firm assurance, as required by the new law, that the new shipment would not be misused.

Carter has nonetheless chosen to authorize the shipment himself — as permitted under the new law, subject to veto by Congress — in the hope of obtaining eventual agreement on safeguards with the Indians. He believes he does have a commitment that the Indians will not use the material to make explosives.

The risk of adding another 7.5 tons of fuel to the larger quantities already sent to India does not seem unreasonable. If the shipments were stopped now, however, all hope of agreement might be lost.

So the President's gamble is defensible. But at some point he will have to stand firm. The United States has been remarkably patient with India. The fuel shipments continued even after India exploded a nuclear device made from materials supplied by Canada and the United States — in the hope, thus far vain, that India would become a responsible nuclear citizen.

A confrontation seems inevitable within two years. The coming months must be devoted to obtaining formal assurances that India will not misuse the fuel we have already supplied and will open all its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1903

PARIS—All London seemed to be mixed with all Paris yesterday. It was a triumph of beauty and fashion. King Edward VII must leave this city under the impression of the most attractive and dazzling display of feminine charm. In the delightful surroundings of Longchamps such a gathering has not been witnessed for many years.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1928

CHICAGO—The entrance of the first Negro into Congress since 1901 seemed certain today when Oscar DePriest, a Negro and former Chicago alderman, was nominated to succeed the late Rep. Martin B. Madden. Mr. DePriest was chosen to succeed Mr. Madden by committee of the Illinois First District, a Republican ward. His election is regarded as a certainty.



Lebanon: Winners and Losers

By Anthony Lewis

ABASIYE, Lebanon—A dusty road in a broad green valley: on either side grain ripening in the fields, olive and orange groves, wild fennel, poppies, hollyhocks. But do not wander off the road to pick fruit or flowers. There are mines in the rich soil of southern Lebanon.

UN troops from Senegal and France and Nepal wait for hours under a burning sun, while Israeli trucks go up a dirt track to a command post to pick up equipment. Israeli soldiers try to keep the press behind a coil of barbed wire.

The Israeli officer in command is a brigadier, Hiram Efraim, with a presence that stands out in the crowd. He wears a flat felt hat—a U.S. marine drill instructor's hat, it turns out, that he picked up while at the Marine Corps Staff College in Quantico, Va. His words are tough.

He did not use to believe all that about the decline of the Roman Empire, Efraim said. But now he saw the West going soft, its corruption "fueled by Arab oil." In the press and elsewhere there was a bias against Israel.

Israel's View

In southern Lebanon, the brigadier said, Israel did what it had to do—and did it carefully, picking only military targets. In the operation there were only 150 Lebanese killed, and 350 Palestinian "terrorists." Did you succeed, he was asked, in the hope of destroying the Palestinians as a military force?

"We feel we succeeded in making it impossible for them to operate here," he said.

A little after 2 in the afternoon the last Israeli armored personnel carrier drove off. A dozen Senegalese marched smartly forward and took up positions. And it became possible, for the first time in more than a month, to drive on along the road and up the hill to the village of Abasiye.

It was a pretty village, or it must have been once. Now much of it was leveled by bombs. A handsome

small boy named Ibrahim, perhaps 5 years old, showed two visitors around. He pointed to a mass of rubble: the mosque. According to several of the villagers, 23 people who had sought refuge in the mosque were killed in the bombing.

Lebanese Toll

How many were killed in Abasiye altogether? The village elders and others gave different figures, ranging from 100 to 250. All were Lebanese, they said. The Palestinians had been there, but they had all left two days before the Israeli invasion in March and the bombing. Everyone insisted that there were no guns, no military targets of any kind in Abasiye.

What the villagers said was the more believable because they did not harshly criticize the Israelis. The occupying forces had behaved well, most people seemed to think. And several, while saying they were glad to see the occupation end, said firmly that they did not want the Palestinians back because that would mean more fighting.

That view was expressed in a heart-rending way by a family that lost a son in the bombing. Ali Shammat and his wife, Ain-al-Hayat, (Arabic for "the eye of life"), each 50 years old, talked with two visitors in the white-washed main room of their simple house. A daughter, Leila, 14, sat listening. Three other sons have gone to the U.S., to Detroit.

Mrs. Shammat was wounded when her son, Kamal, 17, was killed. She was taken to Israel for hospital treatment. She was satisfied with that, and there seemed to be no bitterness toward the Israelis as she spoke painfully, sadly, about the bombing. It was the Palestinians she criticized.

"The reason for the Israeli attack was that the Palestinians had been in our village," she said. "Before the invasion they were not so bad. But we were always nervous — we thought the Israelis would get them."

Letters

European 'Plum'

In "Europe, Through Fresh Eyes" (IHT, April 26), Mr. Edmund Stillman correctly opposes present-day Europe's economic importance to the late Christopher Dawson's view of Europe in the post-war days as reduced to insignificance.

But Mr. Stillman's comments end there. He neglects to point out that Europe is again vulnerable. Political considerations are constantly undermining the formal, institutional advances in creating a European political entity commensurate with the economic entity.

Moreover, we Europeans see the American nuclear shield, the guarantee of our independence since World War II, as being corroded by American political forces characterized by isolationism and appeasement. Leaving aside the vast and perhaps insoluble problem of how Europe can provide its own strategic nuclear defense, there is not sufficient political will to provide a satisfactory level of conventional military power. Indeed, there is not even the political will to take on the polemical and psychological task of facing up to the ever increasing politico-military threat from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stillman has pointed out what a rich plum Europe has become. Unfortunately, it is a fruit ripening for the plucking.

DIETRICH ZU WITZWEILER, Paris.

'Incredibly Naive'

Either the Carter Administration or James Reston's interpretation of

it (IHT, April 20) is incredibly naive.

Is a person who lives in Europe really to believe that the United States thinks Moscow even considers terrorism to be a problem for Russia and the Eastern block?

Vienna. MONICA I. EMMER.

Neutron 'Dreams'

Unfortunately for civilization's prospects, the neutron bomb is viewed by a lot of grown-up little boys as the answer to their long frustration over not being able to use the Nuke on real people in the great game of war.

Since this is termed a "limited, tactical" weapon, they have felt that it might be possible—at long last—to "deploy" such weaponry under the semantic cover of "conventional warfare." Thus, they have seen a way to open the door leading to their true hopes and dreams.

President Carter is to be commended for resisting their tearful, pent-up shriekings over the past months, especially inside his own country, and for taking the first major nuclear-backdown step since 1945. (We can only hope, with Carter, that the Russians will respond in kind.)

By not allowing this particular toy to be marketed now, he thereby forces these would-be youths to carry on with the heavy burdens of adulthood in our time—which will be good for our survival chances. (Stiff upper lip, guys.)

LEO DAUGHTERTY, Oxford, England.

What is there to say after seeing the village of Abasiye? That the innocent are often the real victims of war? That there is no such thing as a free lunch? That the military targets? That even the most impressive commanding officer of an army in a strange land may not know what he has done? Those are commonplace.

It is the pointlessness of it all that strikes one at the end of this day. The Palestinians are still there—a few miles farther away, if anything strengthened in their resolve to be a nation. We pass the Senegalese on the way out, and a few hundred yards down the road soldiers of the leftist Lebanese forces that cooperate with the Palestinians man their guns.

Is the U.S. Impatience With S. Africa Justified?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—South Africa seems to be the object of most of the official obloquy coming out of Washington, and all of it that comes out of the United Nations, except for the ration reserved for Israel. How should a reasoning man approach the problem? Here are some considerations:

1. In the matter of economic embargoes, we have seen that the matter is not simple. Although more U.S. black leaders than before urge an economic boycott, it was not so long ago that having traveled there, Mr. Roy Wilkins, then the venerable head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, opined that an economic boycott would not help the anti-apartheid cause. Moreover, Alan Paton, the most eloquent opponent of apartheid in the English-speaking world, has on several occasions stressed that the liberation of the blacks in South Africa is likely to happen as they acquire economic parity, and that this will come only as prosperity and full employment come to all of South Africa. This cause is not advanced by the boycott.

2. The general agitation over apartheid—which agitation is objectively morally justified without any question—requires us to ask a few unsettling questions about both black and white South Africans. The first of these is: Assuming that every South African with a white skin were black, a member of a hypothetical tribe—let us call it the Azanian tribe—and assuming further that that Azanian tribe imposed on other South African tribes the identical restrictions now imposed by the whites, would there be any commotion in Washington, or in the temples of academe?

Genocide

That question is answered merely by asking it: No. No more than there is over the domination of individual tribes in other African states which has led, for instance, in Nigeria and in Ruanda and Burundi, to genocidal activities, genocide being worse than apartheid, though the distinction is not widely noticed.

Next: What reason is there to assume that if there were absolute equality, the black majority would protect the rights of the white minority? To assume that this would follow is to assume that South African blacks are a breed superior to Southern whites who did not adequately protect the rights of the black minority in the United States over a period of nearly one hundred years after the Civil War.

4. The enfranchisement of the U.S. blacks was effected during the 1960s. At the time, the U.S. blacks were, by African standards, won-

Anthony Sampson From London

... a colonel in the British intelligence service has suddenly become the most famous colonel in the British Army.

LONDON—The British have always been more deeply secretive on intelligence than the U.S. Outside Washington there are now large signposts pointing to the Central Intelligence Agency, but Whitehall still prefers to pretend that the secret services and their leaders—let alone their buildings—do not exist.

The British attitude is justified by the adage of the Victorian historian Thomas Carlyle: "He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide." There may be much to be said for that, whether in public or private life. But the trouble is that if the secret begins to leak out it becomes, like any forbidden fruit, far more exciting than if it had not been so thoroughly hidden. This may help to explain how a colonel in the British intelligence service has suddenly become the most famous colonel in the British Army.

The story of "Colonel B" really began two years ago, when an entertainment magazine called Time Out, which likes to take up radical causes, published an article about electronic intelligence in Britain. The article was compiled mainly from published sources, including U.S. magazine articles. But it touched on the sensitive subject of electronic installations and the links with the U.S. National Security Agency, and the British government was alarmed.

One of the authors, the U.S. journalist Mark Hosenball, was subsequently deported. The other, Duncan Campbell, a young scientific journalist, was a marked man. A few months later he and another journalist had a meeting with a former corporal in intelligence who had got in touch with them after the article appeared. After the meeting they were arrested and charged under the Official Secrets Act. All three are due to come to trial this September.

In the preliminary hearings last year a colonel involved in British intelligence gave evidence anonymously against Campbell and the others. He was called simply Colonel B, and his real name was not disclosed by the national newspapers, which are bound by D notices—an unofficial censorship. But

three radical newspapers, including the Journalist — insisted on giving the colonel's real name, Colonel Johnstone — and they were charged with contempt of court.

Left-wing journalists were not incensed by the suppression. Even though the colonel's name was of little real interest, it now had the frisson of any banned word. And at the annual seaside meeting of the Journalist Union several resolutions were put forward naming the colonel. The public prosecutor then sent police officers to the conference to forbid the mention of the name — but a journalist had already written the name in the sand on the beach, and delegates shouted the name at the conference, and promised support for the three newspapers.

Target

Colonel B was now providing the kind of teasing publicity which any film producer might dream of to launch a new star. And he was an irresistible target for the left wing. In Parliament four Labour members now decided to mention the dread name of Colonel Johnstone, taking advantage of their parliamentary privilege. The speaker could have ruled that they were in contempt of court, but failed to do so. And the publicity was much increased by the coincidence that parliamentary debates had just begun to be broadcast on radio, so that no one could now expunge the fearful word.

The national newspapers were now in an absurd situation. The director of public prosecutions still advised them sternly not to publish the name, which he warned could amount to contempt of court — yet Parliament had already done so. No newspaper could agree thus to be silenced, and even the Times referred to Colonel Johnstone in its parliamentary report, explaining that it was their duty to report Parliament faithfully, as they had done for the last two hundred years.

The row that followed raised all kinds of questions about the nature of parliamentary sovereignty and privilege, about the freedom of the press to report Parliament, and about the consequences of broadcasting debates. But the debate about Colonel B largely avoided the wider issues which are implicit in the prosecution of the papers of the article: How far is it desirable, or possible, to prohibit the discussion of Britain's role in electronic intelligence and surveillance.

Changing

The traditional British discretion has had obvious advantages. Most notably it allows protection, and without the ballyhoo that surrounds the CIA or the NSA. But the frontier between a democracy and government secrecy is always barbed and changing, and there are signs that the British system is beginning to break down.

Only two weeks ago, in the midst of the row about Colonel B, the Prime Minister wrote to newspaper editors saying that the new heads would be appointed to MI5 and MI6 (the departments dealing with counter-espionage and espionage) their names should not be disclosed, and they would not be given round-the-clock police protection. The letter was sent by mistake to the editor of the Communist daily, the Morning Star — which caused much hilarity among journalists. But the notion that the Communist Party, or any other party, could not discover the real name of the head of MI6—or of Colonel B—was never very credible.

With electronic surveillance the secrecy has an added dimension, for it is liable to arouse all kinds of special fears and neuroses, rational or irrational, and to conjure up the whole nightmare world of 1984. As that year approaches, it seems—in the eyes of the U.S. public—that technology is not far behind schedule in providing the necessary machinery for big brother. And the public in any democracy is entitled to some reassurance that surveillance is not being abused.

To try to suppress the whole existence of electronic intelligence is, believe, a dangerous tactic. For it suppresses discussion of one of the critical future problems in any democracy. And such extreme discretion can often, in the end, be counterproductive — making the subject of secrecy, like Colonel B, far more famous and dreaded than it deserves.

BUSINESS

Europeans Seeking 3-Year Fibers Cartel

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Major European makers of synthetic fibers are planning to establish a three-year production cartel aimed at balancing supply with demand and eliminating losses in the severely depressed industry, Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) said today.

The arrangement is being drawn up under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, the foundation for the Common Market, which permits such action in times of exceptional circumstances.

A spokesman for ICI said that the European producers, excluding subsidiaries of U.S. companies, plan to submit their intentions to the EEC Commission within a few weeks.

The cartel, to be monitored by the Paris-based European Federation of Fiber Producers, is aimed at capping plant operating rates to about 85 percent of capacity by the end of 1981 from current levels estimated at 60-70 percent.

The arrangement is expected to be buffered from imports by the extensive arrangements the EEC has worked out with major fiber and textile exporting countries. Although subsidiaries of U.S. companies are prevented by U.S. anti-trust law from joining the proposed arrangement, "they aren't expected to do anything that would rock the market," the ICI spokesman said.

The proposed arrangement provides for a reduction in non-Italian production capacity, for an increase in the Italian share of the EEC market, and for specific market shares for individual producers based on 1976 shipments.

Non-Italian manufacturers of non-industrial nylon filament and staple, polyester filament and staple and acrylic are expected to agree to reduce their capacity to 1.7 million tons by 1979, and to hold that level through 1981, from 2.04 million tons currently.

Italian producers are expected to be permitted to rebuild their manufacturing capacity to their current 600,000 tons by the end of 1981 after first cutting it to 515,000 tons. The Italians reportedly had originally planned an increase to 800,000 tons.

The result is expected to be a transfer of 40 percent of capacity from about 40 percent of the market by the end of 1981.

Profits Up In Canada

MONTREAL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Canadian after-tax corporate earnings rose 7 percent in the first quarter to \$Can.876.2 million, from \$Can.818.8 million in the year-earlier period, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 136 companies.

The latest gain was the eighth quarterly advance, but the smallest since the 1976 second quarter's 2.5 percent increase. The latest increase was well below the 1977 fourth-quarter gain of 16.6 percent.

The biggest factor affecting the reduced earnings gain was the poor showing by mines, which had aggregate profits of \$Can.122.8 million for the 28 companies reporting, down 24.6 percent from a year earlier. Excluding mines, earnings totaled \$Can.753.4 million, up 14.8 percent. Lower metal prices, particularly for copper and zinc, together with over-supply conditions for major metals, pushed the group's returns down.

A brighter spot was the forest-products industry with a 97-percent jump to \$Can.84.7 million, mainly because of the weaker Canadian dollar as industry export contracts are written in U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, Statistics Canada reported domestic manufacturers have reported higher new orders and are more optimistic about production prospects. The agency said in its latest survey of manufacturing enterprises that 39 percent said they expect higher output in the 1978 second quarter compared with the first quarter while 14 percent expected lower output and 48 percent anticipated little change.

It was the third consecutive quarterly survey to show increased optimism about production prospects. In the survey of 6,500 manufacturers for the 1978 first quarter, 29 percent expected higher output, 22 percent lower production and 49 percent little change. The agency noted the latest survey reflected a strong shift in expectations from three months earlier.

Official Warns EEC of Dangers in Trade Limits

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff today warned a meeting of EEC foreign ministers against new restrictions on international trade.

He said West Germany had agreed to limit imports of steel and textiles only with considerable reservations. Restrictions on steel could be lifted as soon as possible, he added, and those on textiles could only be tolerated temporarily.

Mr. Lambsdorff's statement was made in a discussion of imports of goods, which the EEC is watching closely and which have recently been subjected to a system of import licenses.

Efforts to keep out foreign goods as a protection for domestic industry, he said, would lead to increased pessimism about the possibility of global economic growth and retaliation by other trading countries.

He also warned it would hinder efforts to raise standards in poorer countries, damage political relations with them and eventually damage free trade even within the EEC.

Exports Rise 28.4%, South Korea Reports

SEOUL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—South Korea's exports in the first four months of this year totaled \$3.64 billion, up 28.4 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today.

The January-April figure accounted for 29 percent of this year's export target of \$12.5 billion. Exports in April totaled \$1 billion, up \$40 million from March, but \$222 million from a year ago.

Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Orders received by 15 major Japanese machine tool makers rose 22 percent in March to 14.9 billion yen, about \$66 million, from a year earlier, the Machine Tool Builders' Association reported today in a preliminary report.

Report orders totaled 5.8 billion yen, up 18 percent from the previous month but down 40 percent from the like year-earlier month.

Turks Seek To Extend Bank Debts Also Seek New Loan Of \$650 Million

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters)—Turkey is seeking to reschedule about \$2.5 billion in short-term debt held by a group of international banks, Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu said today.

The country is also seeking a new loan of about \$650 million from the banks, he said in an interview before leaving for talks with European bankers there.

Mr. Muezzinoglu was here for meetings with major banks to discuss the loans following receipt of a new \$450-million credit from the International Monetary Fund.

He said Turkey is seeking to extend the maturity of its short-term credits, perhaps to seven years with a two-year grace period. The bulk of the \$2.5-billion debt falls due within the next two years.

The minister noted the discussions with the banks were preliminary, although he said some progress had been made. Mr. Muezzinoglu said the country has implemented a new economic stabilization program under conditions imposed by the IMF, enabling it to approach the banks who were reluctant to grant new credits without the IMF sanction.

Turkey also reached agreement with the World Bank for an increase in its per capita project financing to \$10 from \$5, he said. The World Bank also has approved a special import loan of about \$200 million.

The IMF program requires Turkey to reduce inflation to 20 percent a year from the 25 percent experienced before. The minister said he is optimistic the condition will be met.

The Parliament is currently considering a tax reform program and a bill to provide the government with wider ranging powers in economic affairs, he said. The reform would shift the tax burden to higher income taxpayers and levy taxes on luxury and consumer durable goods such as automobiles. The reforms also would enable the administration to make major changes and increase the efficiency of its economic management, he said.

Chrysler Wins Approval for Its New Issue Plan

CENTER LINE, Mich., May 2 (UPI)—Chrysler shareholders today approved the financing plan intended to revitalize the troubled number three U.S. auto maker although officials suffered some blasts from angry stockholders.

"We will create a new Chrysler Corporation—more efficient, more competitive and more productive," President Eugene Caifano said at the company's annual shareholders meeting in this Detroit suburb.

Of the 60 million shares voted, 54.3 percent voted in favor of a management proposal to issue 20 million shares of preferred stock and 40 million of common stock to help finance a \$7.5 billion future product program. The company currently has about 80 million shares outstanding.

Most of the ballots were mailed and counted in advance of the meeting that featured loud protests about the performance of the automaker's top officers. Many shareholders at the session were upset at Chrysler's record \$120 million first-quarter loss and expressed it by jeering and shouting at company officials and called on Chrysler Chairman John Riccardo to "shape up or ship out."

Other stockholders protested the officers' handling of company finances and said they should not receive authority to spend another \$7.5 billion. Mr. Riccardo called the loss a result of a severe winter and resulting sluggish sales of Chrysler cars in North America.

"But now we are more encouraged," he said, and he predicted a strong finish for Chrysler sales by the end of the year.

Italy to Permit Cash Increases

ROME, May 2 (Reuters)—A 15-month freeze on inflation-linked cash wages in Italy has been lifted in May, giving workers an effective boost in their monthly salary of 40,000 to 90,000 lire (about \$46-103), industry sources say.

Under the freeze, in effect since February last year, workers earning 6-to-8 million lire annually had 50 percent of inflation-linked wage rises funneled into government treasury bills which are not negotiable before 1982. Those earning over 8 million lire had all increases put into treasury bills. In all, an estimated 900 billion lire resulting from the rise has gone into government securities instead of workers' paychecks.

Starting this month, sources said, the inflation rise since February will be reflected in workers' paychecks.

Experts Glum on U.S. Inflation Outlook Say Trend Unchanged; Little Hope of Slowing

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Although investors have been heartened by a belief that the Carter administration now is determined to battle inflation, many analysts have a much less optimistic outlook.

While most economists look for the inflation rate to ease to 6-7 percent from the high March level because much of the recent rise was related to the severe winter, by mid-summer or so, they see inflation starting upward again. "I don't think the fundamentals have changed at all," says Irwin Kellner, vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "I think the consumer price index will be rising at an annual rate of more than 8 percent by the fourth quarter. The market is likely to retrace its steps and lose much of this recent gain."

There are several reasons for the analysts' pessimism on the inflation prospects:

• President Carter's anti-inflation message earlier this month calling for voluntary restraint, most economists believe, offered little hope for slowing inflation. "Any minute I expected to hear Carter saying the inflation would stop until prices stop rising," says Jerry Jordan, senior vice-president of Pittsburgh National Bank.

• The Fed's recent moves to tighten credit, even if continued, will not affect price trends much before late 1979 or 1980, analysts say.

• After declining at a 0.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter, the inflation-adjusted gross national product is rebounding strongly in the current quarter. Paul Markowski of Markowski Economic Services expects real GNP to rise at an annual rate of more than 9 percent in the current quarter

putting upward pressure on the expansion of the money supply, testing the Fed's willingness to restrain it.

• Although the dollar has shown signs of firming lately, its general weakness will continue to mean higher import prices for some time to come.

• Unit labor costs seem likely to rise, analysts say, putting upward pressure on prices. Several economists cite the cool-wage agreement as a forerunner of higher wage settlements. Some labor markets appear to be tightening. "We're at full employment now in terms of skilled workers," says Norman Robertson, senior vice president of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank.

Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission says rosy first-quarter profit statements by some corporations are misleading because they do not reflect inflation. "The economy is not as healthy as it appears to be," he said. "There's a conflict in the reports of higher earnings. In reality, when they are adjusted for inflation, they are not nearly as high as they appear to be."

Federal fiscal policy threatens more inflation. It is "quite expansionary," says Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources Inc.

A number of private economists have supported a proposal by William Miller, Fed chairman, to cut or defer the President's planned \$24.5-billion tax cut as a way of reducing the amount of fiscal stimulus. Mr. Eckstein, for instance, thinks that such a move would limit upward pressure on interest rates, as the Treasury would have to sell fewer securities in the market place to reduce the federal deficit while other analysts

would prefer to see a cut in federal spending.

With or without a tax cut, most analysts have long been expecting economic activity to slow down late this year. Some, like Mr. Kellner, predict an outright recession early in 1979.

As for President Carter's call for voluntary wage and price restraint, few analysts see that it has much chance for success. Gilbert Heebner, executive vice president of Philadelphia National Bank, says it "is likely to be ineffective and could be counterproductive." The voluntary program "contains an inherent deficiency. The more mild the program, the easier it is to ignore, the tougher it is, the closer it comes to controls."

That could pose difficult problems for monetary policy. Leif Olsen of Citibank notes that Mr. Miller has forecast a 6 1/2-to-7 percent rate of inflation in the fourth quarter, as compared with a year earlier, and 4-to-4 1/2 percent growth in the inflation-adjusted gross national product. "But both the inflation and the real growth must be financed with money," he says, "and the Fed can't do it if it sticks to its targets for monetary growth."

Karl Brunner, a University of Rochester economist, sees little chance that the Fed will stick to its monetary targets. "The probability is that there will be no systematic use of monetary policy to curb inflation," he says. "If it is used, there will be a substantial slowdown in the economy. That would raise talk of a pause or stalling, and put pressure on the government to increase economic stimulus next winter."

U.S. Raises Estimate On Inflation

Schultze Blames Food Prices, Dollar

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters)—The Carter administration has raised its expectation of the nation's inflation rate to 6.75-to-7 percent for 1978 from 6-to-6.25 percent forecast earlier. Charles Schultze, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

He said higher food prices and the devaluation of the dollar are responsible for the increase. Mr. Schultze added that the underlying rate of inflation in the first quarter was 6.6 percent annually, "little different from the 6-to-6.5 percent range in which the underlying inflation rate has remained for almost three years. Nevertheless, the threat of an acceleration of inflation cannot be lightly dismissed."

He said that real gross national product should grow near the upper end of 4-to-4.5 percent range this year, compared with the 4.5-to-5 percent forecast earlier. But he said unemployment is still expected to fall to 5.75 percent by the end of this year.

"But with the prospects for economic expansion a shade less optimistic now, the tax reduction proposed by the President is all the more essential," he said, adding that "we will not gain a marked reduction in inflation by drastically and suddenly slowing the pace of economic growth."

Stocks Fall In Active NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, May 2 (IHT)—Wall Street's rally faltered today as profit-taking sent prices moderately lower in a heavy trading session on the New York Stock Exchange.

The pullback had been expected, analysts said, after the market's advance recently. They added that the profit-taking was probably triggered by a rash of recent negative news, including the report yesterday the U.S. leading index declined in March.

Analysts also noted a dampening of European interest in U.S. stocks following the long holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 4.15 at \$40.18. Advances led declines 678-to-775.

Volume rose to 41.4 million shares from 37.02 million yesterday.

K-Mart was active and down 2 1/2 to 24 1/2 after the company's announcement yesterday first-quarter earnings will be "well below" those of a year ago.

Kennecott Copper was unchanged at 23 1/2 and Curtiss-Wright finished unchanged at 19 1/2.

Chrysler rose 1/4 to 11 1/2.

Boeing also was active and up 1 1/2 to 44. Lockheed gained one to 23 1/2 and McDonnell Douglas rose 3/4 to 31 1/2.

Coca-Cola fell one to 41 1/2.

Also active were Sears Roebuck, off 1/2 to 24 1/2, Dow Chemical, off 1/2 to 53 1/2, Eastman Kodak, off 1/2 to 53 1/2 and Norton Simon, unchanged at 20 1/2.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
American Standard		Emerson Electric	
1st Quarter	1978	2nd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	\$14.70	Revenue.....	\$69.90
Profits.....	24.00	Profits.....	44.36
Per Share.....	1.88	Per Share.....	0.77
Bankers Life		Grand Union	
1st Quarter	1977	4th Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	761.56	Revenue.....	1,070.00
Profits.....	462.92	Profits.....	85.22
Per Share.....	0.55	Per Share.....	1.44
Coca Cola		Household Finance	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	\$91.90	Revenue.....	\$34.10
Profits.....	73.93	Profits.....	39.07
Per Share.....	0.60	Per Share.....	0.82
Consumers Power		Household Finance	
1st Quarter	1977	1st Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	\$67.50	Revenue.....	\$34.10
Profits.....	43.59	Profits.....	39.07
Per Share.....	1.03	Per Share.....	0.82

Kennecott Vote Due To Be Set on May 16

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—Results of the balloting at the Kennecott Copper annual meeting today for rival slates of directors—the current board versus a group proposed by Curtiss-Wright—will not be announced until May 16.

Shortly before the meeting started, a federal appeals court directed that incumbent Kennecott directors remain in office although the court stayed a lower court ruling forbidding Curtiss-Wright to vote its shares of Kennecott.

U.S. Export Ratio Falls

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The ratio of U.S. exports to the gross national product, a broad measure of the importance of exports to the economy, fell to 6.2 percent in 1977 from 6.6 percent in 1976 and 6.9 percent in 1975.

THE WESTON GROUP

SPECIALISING IN INTERNATIONAL SOPHISTICATED FINANCE

operations including export financing without recourse to the Exporter.

Enquiries to: 8002 ZURICH, Stockenstr. 10. Tel.: 53 711. Tel.: 201.13.50. 10036 NEW YORK CITY, 500 Fifth Ave. Tel.: WU 1230. Tel.: 730.13.50.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA Develops Videodisc Player

RCA Corp. says it developed a videodisc player that could retail for less than \$400 and the company expects 1978 earnings to exceed 1977's record \$247 million or \$3.23 a share. The company already has developed the capability to market discs at \$12 each, but President Edgar Griffiths said that before deciding to market the system, the company is continuing its efforts to assure a supply of top-quality programming, such as first-run movies, at attractive prices. The president also says the company is maintaining its profit momentum during the second quarter of the year, following record earnings of 72 cents a share reported for the first quarter.

inventories of cars being carried into the summer months. That prospect apparently does not trouble auto men, though the new-car sales pace has been less than expected, because the Big Three auto makers are also scheduling some longer-than-usual plant closings in late summer to retool for restyled 1979 models. As a result, by the time production gets back to full speed in the fall, the industry expects to have its huge inventories worked off. May production will be third-highest ever for the industry, rising 2.5 percent from a year earlier to 896,200 units. Strong production levels have pushed the industry's inventory to a record 2 million cars.

Continental Oil Sees 'Modest' Gain

Continental Oil expects that improved earnings in the last nine months of 1978 could allow the company to show a "modest gain" in profits for the year. "It is possible that the amount of the improvement will be more than sufficient to offset the \$64-million impairment incurred in the first quarter," a result of the coal strike, says chairman Howard Blumvelt. Looking to the next decade, he says the company expects average earnings to grow between 10 and 17 percent a year. The main contributor to the long-term earnings growth will be the North Sea, with coal second, he adds.

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED JEWELRY WATCHES

SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS

SALES FACTORY SHOWROOM, Lange Herestraat 29, Tel.: 02/213.11.2, ANTWERP 2000

SALES FACTORY SHOWROOM, Lange Herestraat 29, Tel.: 02/213.11.2, BRUSSELS 1000

Centre Int. Rogier, 15th Floor, Suite 1509, Brussels (Hermine) Tel.: 02/213.11.2, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 18, 1978

\$75,000,000

Norges Kommunalbank

9 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1998

Unconditionally Guaranteed by the Kingdom of Norway

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Atlantic Capital Corporation

The First Boston Corporation

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated

Kjlder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bungener (Overseas)

Banque Nationale de Paris

Basle Securities Corporation

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Deutsche Girozentrale—Deutsche Kommunalbank

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming Incorporated

Hambros Bank Limited

Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Orion Bank Limited

Privatbanken

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Svenska Handelsbanken Aktieinlåsbank

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiegesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Andresens Bank A/S

Bergen Bank

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den norske Creditbank

Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

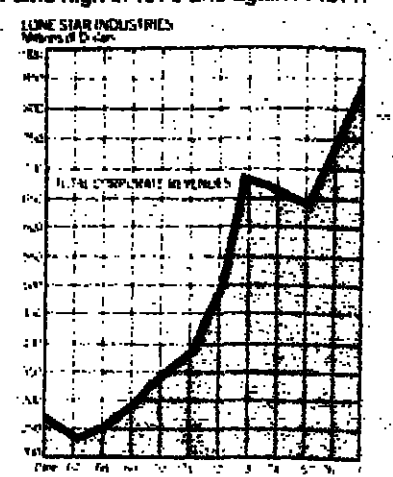
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 2


12 Month Stock				O/S				12 Month Stock				O/S				12 Month Stock				O/S			
High	Low	High	Low	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Yld	P/E		
35%	28%	ACF	1.2	1.1	107	35%	25%	12%	17	14	9%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
30%	25%	AMR	1.2	1.1	107	35%	25%	12%	17	14	9%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
15%	4%	APL	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
7%	7%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
12%	7%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
60%	35%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
17%	11%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
4%	2%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
7%	3%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
19%	10%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
42%	16%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
12%	12%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
21%	15%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
21%	21%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
20%	11%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
20%	11%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
18%	14%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
18%	14%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
99%	99%	AT&T	1.43	0.6	72	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20	40	8	42%
116%	109%	AT&T										Amoco	47	7	13	12%	17%	4%	Bluebird	20			

12 Month Stock										5a.		Close Prev		CHV's										12 Month Stock										5a.		Close Prev		CHV's																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
High Low Div. in 5 Yrs.										P/E Ratio		High Low		Quart. Close												High Low Div. in 5 Yrs.										P/E Ratio		High Low		Quart. Close																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
41%	29	Chesapeake	3.20	21.24	1.2	32%	32%	27%	7	+	86	73	Criv. in 3.35	3.8	2.68	87%	87%	11	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1</

**IN THE RIGHT PLACE
AT THE RIGHT TIME.**

Our revenues have tripled in the last ten years. Both revenues and earnings hit an all-time high in 1976 and again in 1977.

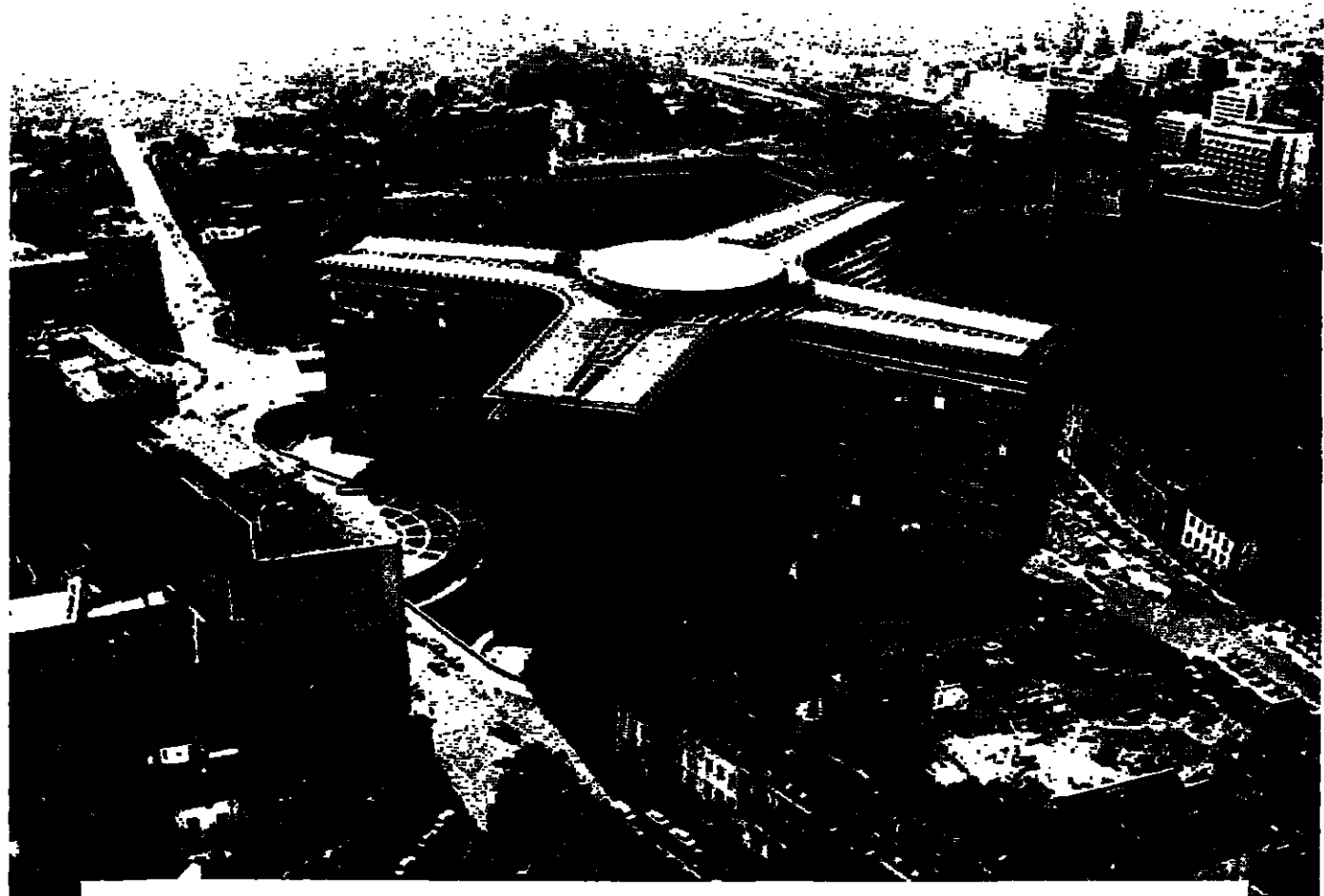


LONE STAR INDUSTRIES  Write for our Annual Report
One Greenwich Plaza
Greenwich Conn.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

The E.E.C. headquarters, Brussels



We can give you some hot market tips.

The Common Market is in our backyard.
Our headquarters is in Brussels, 200 metres from headquarters of the Common Market, the economic nucleus of Europe.

This proximity - and over a century of Belgian banking - gives us an insider's insight into economic Europe. Which helps us help you make sounder business decisions and plans.

Brussels means Europe.

It's not only the home of the E.E.C., it's also the heart of Europe. With major international businesses a part of every neighborhood.

Which means that anything of any importance in Europe happens within earshot of Brussels. And of Banque Bruxelles Lambert. Once again, you can profit from our strategic location.

Plus we get scoops from around the world.

Our network covers more than just Belgium with 100 retail branches here. It covers more than just Europe.

It covers, in fact, most of the world through subsidiaries, representative offices, affiliated and associated banks, correspondents, and through banking communities like SFE and Associated Banks of Europe (ABECOR).

This international network gives you contacts and information wherever you do business. And, of course, it also gives you the same wide range of financial services as any major international bank.

But what makes us different from these other banks are our local connections in Belgium, in Europe, around the world. As well as our individual approach to each client's individual needs.

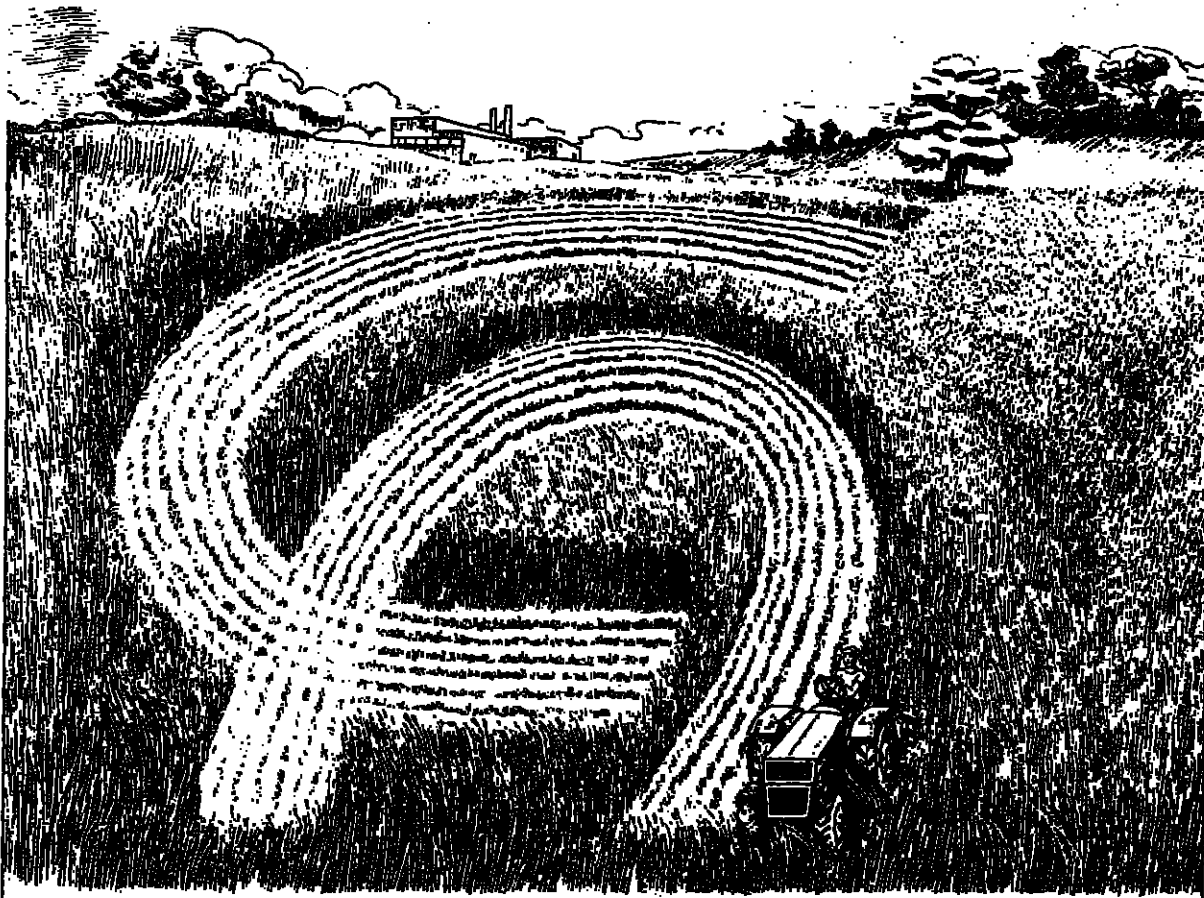
Which could mean approaching you with a hot market tip every now and then.

not make up every now and then.

 **Banque Bruxelles Lambert**
banking, a matter of people

We are the ABECOR bank in Belgium. Marnixlaan 24, 1050 Brussel. Tel. 02-513.81.81. Telex 26392 BBLJN

3 in the world.*
1 in the earth.



Crédit Agricole was founded in 1894 to meet the growing needs of the French farm community through a decentralized, co-operative banking structure. Today, with over 10,000 branches, Crédit Agricole plays a leading role in the development and financing of every sector of French agribusiness.

The International Department of the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA), operating on the international financial market, provides its customers with a full range of services regarding foreign transactions and international business. Crédit Agricole's dense network facilitates all banking operations in France for its foreign correspondents. The CNCA is officially associated with the principal European co-operative banks under the name "UNICO Banking Group" and is connected with the Swift network. The CNCA finances the international commerce of agricultural products and all related agribusiness operations, such as agri-industrial complexes.

For more information about French agribusiness and Crédit Agricole International, write to: Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, International Département, 91 - 93, bd Pasteur, 75015 Paris, France. Tél. 538.52.02. Télex CANAGRI 2 04670 - 2 04655.

* Reference 1976 Banker classification.

 CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

Your location.

Because we offer:

- 650 Ha. Industrial Terrain with:
- Rail-Road-Water (open sea) connections, and harbour facilities,
- Situated halfway between Rotterdam and Antwerp,
- Connected with the International R'dam-Antw. Oil Pipeline,
- In the immediate range of London-Ruhr Area-North France (250 km. radius), etc., etc.

For a profitable plant-location consider also:

**PARTICIPATOR
INTER INDEX
23-26 MAY-BASEL**

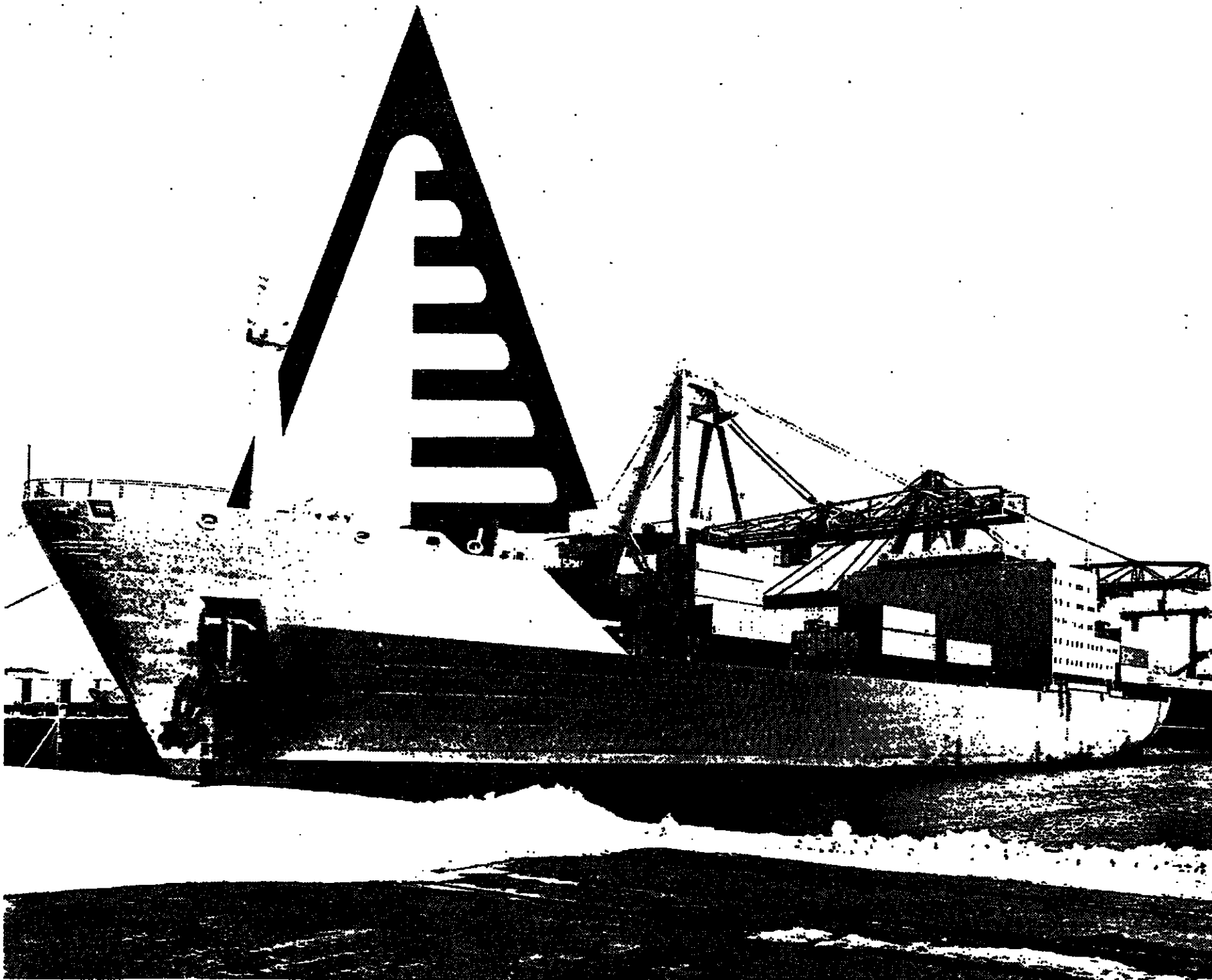
Industrial and Harbour Authority of Moerdijk

100-104 Steenweg, Moerdijk, The Netherlands, Phone: 01683-550. Telex: 5481.

CHW	CHW	10 Month	Steel	CHW	CHW

[illegible]

**In the world of commodities financing,
one bank stands out.**



If your company uses or processes basic commodities, there may be times when you could use the advice of a knowledgeable commodities financier.

And one of the most knowledgeable is Bankers Trust.

We've been financing commodities continuously since 1909.

Our knowledge of the commodities trade—its people, products, markets, trading customs, government regulations, hedging practices, etc.—is the product of long and close personal associations with those actively engaged in trading.

Knowing the market as we do, it's not

surprising that the market knows us as a major commodities bank.

Our experience has shown us the importance of emphasizing continuity of assignment for the officers who serve you. And the necessity of striving for innovative approaches to financing of commodities imported and exported here and around the world.

Needless to say, we serve a substantial number of the major international commodity merchants active in primary trading centers around the world.

But commodities financing is only one instance of our strength in international

finance. In fact, wherever you see the Bankers Trust Pyramid, you're dealing with a full service bank in the fullest sense of the word, with the capacity to lend, raise and manage money worldwide.

A visit to the Pyramid can be a rewarding experience.

Bankers Trust Company

280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

International Banking Subsidiaries in the United States: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles and Miami. Overseas Branches: LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, MILAN, PARIS, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, NASSAU, PANAMA CITY and BAHRAIN. An International Banking Network of branches, subsidiaries, affiliates and representative offices in over 30 countries on 6 continents.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 1 Bankers Trust Company

Paris Commodities (Figures in French francs per metric ton)	Selected Over-the-Counter
--	---------------------------

MAY 2, 1978				CLOSING PRICES, MAY 2, 1978		
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Ask)	Ch.		
SUGAR	N.T.	N.T.	900 913	unch.	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	925	915	910 920	+2	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	925	915	920 930	+2	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	923 942	+2	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	925 946	+2	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	925 946	+2	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,000 1,025	+5	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,210 1,400	+10	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
COCA					Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,700	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jun	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jul	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Aug	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Sep	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Oct	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Nov	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Dec	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Jan	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Feb	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Mar	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
Apr	1,745	1,675	1,680 1,695	+20	Domestic	21 1/2-22 1/4
May						

[illegible]

	Today	Previous
	Bid Asked	Bid Ask
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	671.00 672.50	668.00 668.00
3 months	709.00 709.50	701.00 701.00
1 month	687.00 687.50	684.00 684.00
3 months	697.00 700.00	694.00 694.00
Tin: spot	6,180.00 6,185.00	6,105.00 6,111.00
3 months	6,135.00 6,140.00	6,075.00 6,080.00
Lead: spot	360.00 360.00	355.00 355.00
3 months	361.00 361.00	356.00 356.00
Zinc: spot	294.50 297.00	289.00 291.00
3 months	304.00 304.50	297.00 298.00
Silver: spot	273.00 274.00	274.00 274.00
3 months	274.00 274.00	274.00 274.00

Tokyo Exchange

	May 2, 1978	Price	Pr
Asahi Glass	340.00	Mazda E. Wks	125
Canon	500.00	Mitsui Hvy Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print	355.00	Mitsubishi Corp.	125
Fuji Photo	350.00	Mitsui Bussan	125
Fuji Photo	585.00	AsahiKasei	560
Hiroshi	624.00	Nippon Elec.	250
Honda Motor	230.00	Shimizu	430
C. Ishi	230.00	Sanyo Corp.	1,070
Japan Air L.	2,400.00	Sumitomo Bank	278
Kansai E. Pwr.	1,100.00	Tokai Marine	211
Kao Soap	674.00	Tokaido	115
Kobe Steel	350.00	Yokohama	1,060
Komatsu	325.00	Tokyo Marine	500
Kubota	285.00	Toray	1,001
Mitsui Ind.	769.00	Toyotsu	1,400

Polysar Limited

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Currency Rate

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.s.	Gld.	SF com.	Swiss.	Dmk.
Amsterdam	2,2165	4.052	106.87	47.965	0.2557		6.862	113.58	39.18
Brussels (c)	32.33	59.0473	15.5835	6.9975	3.7255	14.5875		16.5958	5.078
Frankfurt	2.0804	3.8025		44.61	2.397	94.03	6.431	105.98	36.75
London (c)	1.82705		3.7955	8.4675	1.586.30	4.05975	59.08	1.5825	10.353
Milan	867.55	1,584.95	417.72	187.59		391.49	26.85	443.80	153.32
Paris	6.6225	8.4515	222.90		5.3155	208.70	14.312	226.95	87.73

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.66325; Ecuador: 42.10; Israeli S: 15.35; Rupee: 80.85; Schilling: 14.932; Sw. Krona: 4.82525; Yen: 225.975; Norw. Kroner: 5.035; Fin. Mark: 4.220; Belgian Financial Franc: 32.415; Hong Kong \$: 4.634; Singapore \$: 2.335; Canadian \$: 0.88395 U.S. cents.

(*) Commercial Franc. (x) Units of 100. (y) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Polysar Limited



William A. Dime

Polysar Limited, Sarnia, Ontario announces the election of **William A. Dimma** as **Chairman of the Board of Directors**.

Mr. Dimma is President of **Torstar Corporation** and is a director of **Marquon Enterprises Ltd.**, **Niagara Institute**, **The Industrial Accident Prevention Association** and the **Canadian Club of Toronto**. Mr. Dimma is a member of **Premier David's Committee on the Economic Future**, and also serves on the **University Boards of Strath York University** and **Bishop Strachan School, Toronto**, and is a trustee of the **Hospital for Sick**

Polysar is a major international supplier of synthetic rubber, latex, plastics and chemicals, with additional interests in computer time-

sharning

**AMERICA
IS NOW ON SALE
AT AMERICAN.**

Before you make any arrangements, find out about the great deals at American.
Some at up to 45% off the regular air-fares.



Contact your travel agent for details.

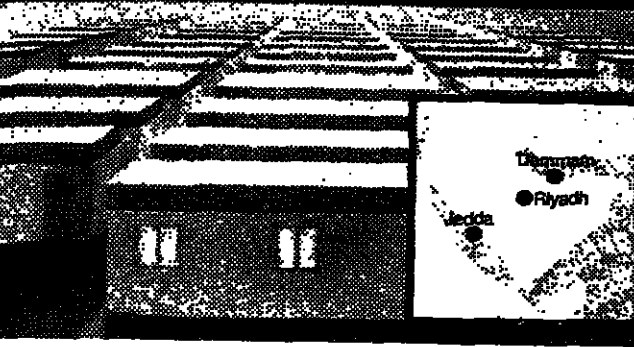
American Airlines

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 2

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock											
In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.											
High Low Close Price										High Low Close Price										High Low Close Price											
Quot. Chge										Quot. Chge										Quot. Chge											
(Continued from Page 10)																															
87% 4	Schoeter	77	22	5	47%					21	17%	SCRE	1.62	9.3	7	14%	17%	17%					17%	13%	Amrad	2.1	6.2	7	38%	16%	16%
88% 26%	Schiff P&I 1.24	3.0	24	24	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	
139%	26%	Schiff P&I 1.24	3.0	24	24	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%
139%	26%	Schiff P&I 1.24	3.0	24	24	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%	32%	33%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%	20%	14%
20%	14%	SCOA	30	4	122	20%	19%	20%	14																						

[illegible]

ATCO is in the Middle East



ATCO builds construction camps. With inventory and service facilities adjacent to prime areas of activity, ATCO can offer its clients in the Middle East a top-quality shelter product engineered to meet specific site requirements. We deliver. Call us.

ATCO INTERNATIONAL

In Canada: Phone: (403) 248-7101, Telex: 03825763.
In England: Phone: 01-940-4077, Telex: 8813896.
In Dammam: Phone: 23160, Telex: 60114.
In Riyadh: Phone: 68331, Telex 20078
In Jeddah: Phone: 58780, Telex: 401038.
In the United States: Phone: (713) 493-0200, Telex: 774285.

ATCO
The Shells Source
Worldwide

TOTAL OIL MARINE LIMITED

A British company incorporated as a Limited Company on July 8, 1964,
and registered under the n° 811900 on the British Registrar
of Companies.

**Head Office: Berkeley Square House - Berkeley Square,
LONDON W1X 6LT, United Kingdom.**

Pounds Sterling 25,000,000
9 1/2% Sterling Foreign Currency Notes
due December 1, 1984
Guaranteed by COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES
PETROLES

General Meeting of Noteholders Notice of Meeting

The General Meeting of holders of 94% 1977-1984 £1,000 Total Oil Marine Limited sterling foreign currency notes, issued in December, 1977, shall be held on Thursday, May 25, 1978, at 11 a.m., in the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 33 Throgmorton Street, LONDON EC2N 2BA to discuss and approve the subjects of the following agenda:

AGENDA

—Appointment of noteholders' representatives;

All holders of 9½% 1977-1984 notes may attend or be represented by an alternate of their choice at this Meeting; nevertheless to exercise their rights, they are required to deposit their securities five days prior to the scheduled date of the Meeting with the Banks and the Financial Institutions having participated in the issue of these notes.

Invitation cards for admission to the Meeting as well as proxies for noteholders to be represented by an alternate will be issued by these Banks and the Financial Institutions to such noteholders as shall request them.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

☐ **A/S**


FOLLIES

COMMERZBANK **DEN NORSKE**

Aktiengesellschaft

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices
in local currencies)

Reservation 225.99 06

IRAN AIR

Only Sud

PARIS-TEHRAN

NON-STOP

BOEING 747 SP: Tuesday-Saturday 10:15
Wednesday-Sunday 16:15

BOEING 747: Friday 16:15

BOEING 707: Monday-Tuesday
Thursday-Saturday 16:15

INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG Section B 8722

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on May 19th, 1978, at 10 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To hear and accept the reports of:
 - the directors
 - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1977.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1977.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of May 19th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— Banque Générale de Luxembourg, S.A.
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

— Casanova & Co.
12, Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.

The Board of Directors.

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1978
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tuesday	Year Ago
PODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.O.	1.97
Cocoa 4 Santos, lb.	1.70	3.10
TEXCO		
Princoflex 64-30 20% rd	0.44	0.38
ARTALS		
Steel billets (PHL), ton	275.00	240.00
Iron 2 Pdry, Phila., ton	214.75	210.15
Steel scrap No. 1, ton	75.50	74.75
Lead spot, lb.	0.33	0.31
Copper elect. lb.	0.44	0.41
Close	2.97	2.97
Zinc, E. St. L. Deliv. lb.	0.29	0.37
Silver N.Y. oz.	4.775	4.765
Gold N.Y. oz.	169.25	148.25

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 2, 1978

Symbol	Close	Change
Ames	70.30	+1.15
Ames	54.00	+2.15
Ames	51.00	+2.00
Ames	50.75	+2.00
Ames	45.30	+1.35
Ames	34.00	+1.00
Ames	33.30	+1.00
Ames	31.40	+1.00
Ames	29.10	+1.00
Ames	28.40	+1.00
Ames	27.30	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	843.81	847.54	833.42	840.18	+1.15
20 Ind	225.34	226.87	223.02	224.78	+0.73
65 Ind	289.99	291.48	286.89	289.08	+1.07

Standard & Poors

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	181.38	180.54	180.42	+0.49
Utilities	32.69	31.92	32.34	+0.07
Finance	11.92	11.69	11.80	+0.07
Transp.	14.16	13.91	14.04	+0.05

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	54.34	54.01	54.18	+0.18
Industrials	38.74	38.28	38.59	+0.24
Transp.	43.82	43.53	43.73	+0.07
Utilities	39.96	39.83	39.93	+0.02
Finance	37.73	37.45	37.64	+0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Shares	Buy	Sell	Short
Ames	16,700	400,550	777	
Ames	13,813	349,204	1,333	
Ames	14,820	377,724	1,333	
Ames	12,222	366,841	1,497	
Ames	223,587	490,440	1,745	

American Most Actives

Symbol	Sales	Close	Change
Macdon Ind.	222,700	1 1/2	+ 1/2
Mc Gill Ind.	267,700	1 1/2	+ 1/2
Rel Grp	143,700	1 1/2	+ 1/2
Shenon Ind.	148,700	3 1/2	+ 1/2
Lewis Ind.	125,700	12	+ 1/2
Houston Ind.	119,600	23 1/2	+ 1/2
Research Ind.	84,000	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Textil Ind.	80,300	10 1/2	+ 1/2
Dobson Ind.	76,700	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Asomera	73,000	1 1/2	+ 1/2

Appro Retail total

Index	Low	High	Change
Appro Retail total	5,020.00	5,020.00	
Stocks sales year ago	2,710.00		
High	127.71	137.05	
Low	127.71	137.05	
Change			+0.46

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Orange Juice	100 lbs. (cents per lb.)	11.70	+0.40
May		11.70	
Jul		11.60	
Sep		11.60	
Nov		11.60	
Jan		11.60	
Mar		11.60	

NEW YORK FUTURES
May 2, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
SUGAR NO. 11 (112,000 lbs. cents per lb.)	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Jul	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Sep	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Nov	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Jan	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Mar	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	

COFFEE C (C, 37,500 lbs. cents per lb.)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	177.50	178.50	175.50	176.15	-0.12
Jul	174.25	175.25	171.25	172.65	-0.65
Sep	172.00	173.00	169.00	170.25	-1.25
Nov	170.00	171.00	167.00	168.50	-1.50
Jan	168.00	169.00	165.00	166.50	-1.50
Mar	166.00	167.00	163.00	164.50	-1.50

COPPER (35,000 lbs. cents per lb.)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	58.50	59.00	58.00	58.50	-0.20
Jul	58.00	58.50	57.50	58.00	-0.20
Sep	57.50	58.00	57.00	57.50	-0.20
Nov	57.00	57.50	56.50	57.00	-0.20
Jan	56.50	57.00	56.00	56.50	-0.20
Mar	56.00	56.50	55.50	56.00	-0.20

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	57.00	57.50	56.50	57.00	-0.10
Jul	56.50	57.00	56.00	56.50	-0.10
Sep	56.00	56.50	55.50	56.00	-0.10
Nov	55.50	56.00	55.00	55.50	-0.10
Jan	55.00	55.50	54.50	55.00	-0.10
Mar	54.50	55.00	54.00	54.50	-0.10

CHICAGO FUTURES
May 2, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
WHEAT (5,000 bu.)	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
May	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	
Jul	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	
Sep	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	
Nov	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	
Jan	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	
Mar	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price	Change
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Price	Change
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00
Ames 8-87	97.00	98.00

Bond Index

Index	Low	High	Change
Bond Index	127.71	137.05	
Low	127.71	137.05	
High	127.71	137.05	
Change			+0.46

SOYBEAN OIL (42,000 lbs. cents per lb.)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	27.40	27.50	27.30	27.45	+0.05
Jul	27.30	27.40	27.20	27.35	+0.05
Sep	27.20	27.30	27.10	27.25	+0.05
Nov	27.10	27.20	27.00	27.15	+0.05
Jan	27.00	27.10	26.90	27.05	+0.05
Mar	26.90	27.00	26.80	26.95	+0.05

SOYBEAN MEAL (180 lbs. cents per lb.)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	177.00	178.00	175.00	176.15	-0.12
Jul	174.25	175.25	171.25	172.65	-0.65
Sep	172.00	173.00	169.00	170.25	-1.25
Nov	170.00	171.00	167.00	168.50	-1.50
Jan	168.00	169.00	165.00	166.50	-1.50
Mar	166.00	167.00	163.00	164.50	-1.50

IMM Futures
May 2, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
SWISS FRANC	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	-0.0005
May	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	
Jul	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	
Sep	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	
Nov	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	
Jan	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	
Mar	0.5130	0.5135	0.5125	0.5130	

PULLMAN INCORPORATED

Chicago Pullman Inc. reported for the 1st quarter 1978 a net income of \$3,858,000 (\$0.35 a share), despite a strike which kept the Pullman Standard division shut down thru the 1st quarter of 1978. Net income for the 1st quarter of 1977 was \$5,707,000 (\$0.52 a share).

Revenues of \$199,747,000 in the 1st quarter of 1978 were almost 7% higher than revenues of the 1st quarter 1977 (\$186,112,000).

With new orders of \$516,000,000 during the 1st quarter, Pullman Inc. consolidated backlog has been maintained at the record high level of \$1,200,000,000.

S.B. Casey Jr., President of Pullman Inc., stated that earnings from engineering and construction, truck trailers, and the leasing and financing of transportation equipment more than offset losses due to the United States strikers. The strike ended on April 4, and all car plants resumed production by April 10, under the terms of the new three-year contract.

Pullman Inc. declared a dividend of \$0.35 per share, continuing the corporation's 110-year record of consecutive quarterly cash dividends, the longest of any U.S. industrial company.

LUXFUND
Société Anonyme

Siège social: Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-7237

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50
May	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	
Jul	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	
Sep	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	
Nov	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	
Jan	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	
Mar	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	


COFFEE

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Previous
May	1.528	1.531	1.529	1.530	1.530
Jul	1.531	1.534	1.530	1.532	1.532
Sep	1.534	1.537	1.531	1.535	1.535
Nov	1.537	1.540	1.534	1.538	1.538
Jan	1.540	1.543	1.537	1.541	1.541
Mar	1.543	1.546	1.540	1.544	1.544

DA	1.528	1.531	1.529	1.530	1.530
May	2.064	2.060	2.061	2.062	2.062
Jul	1.980	1.970	1.972	1.977	1.975
1.984	1.984	1.855	1.862	1.894	1.869
1.972	1.970	1.818	1.820	1.819	1.861
1.879	1.879	1.818	1.822	1.754	1.756
1.775	1.775	1.725	1.722	1.734	1.726
1.725	1.725	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695	1.695	1.675	1.737	1.675	1.695
1.695					

12 Month Stock						Sis.		Clos	Chg's	12 Month Stock						Sis.		Clos	Chg's	12 Month Stock						Sis.		Clos	Chg's				
High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100's	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100's	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100's	High	Low	Quot.	Close				


12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg						
Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	S&P	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	S&P	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In 5 Yld.	P/E	S&P	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg	
2	1/4 Oxford PI	58	20	134	134	+ 1/2	8	3/4 Resour	4	388	516	516	516	1046	7/4 Tarnel	200	2.8	62	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046
3	1/4 Oerlikon	100	100	100	100	0	9	1/4 Roper	3	31	31	31	31	189	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	189	189	189	189	189
19	1/4 P&G	1.50	9.0	20	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
1774	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
149	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
19	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
19	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
27	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
31	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
149	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316	316	316
29	1/4 P&G	1.37	9.2	14	1514	+1.14	20	1/4 Rusk	350	4.3	5	5	5	316	1/4 Tech	120	8.3	10	316	316	316		


We're pleased to announce that American Export Lines has become a part of Farrell Lines. Two proud old American-flag lines are now one new "superline," offering bigger and better service.

Today, Farrell Lines serves ports on five continents: North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. We offer more than 200 scheduled sailings a year, from all four coasts of the United States. We sail to North, South, East and West Africa, Australia and New Zealand, plus the islands of the South Pacific. And our American Export Lines Service reaches Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Far East.

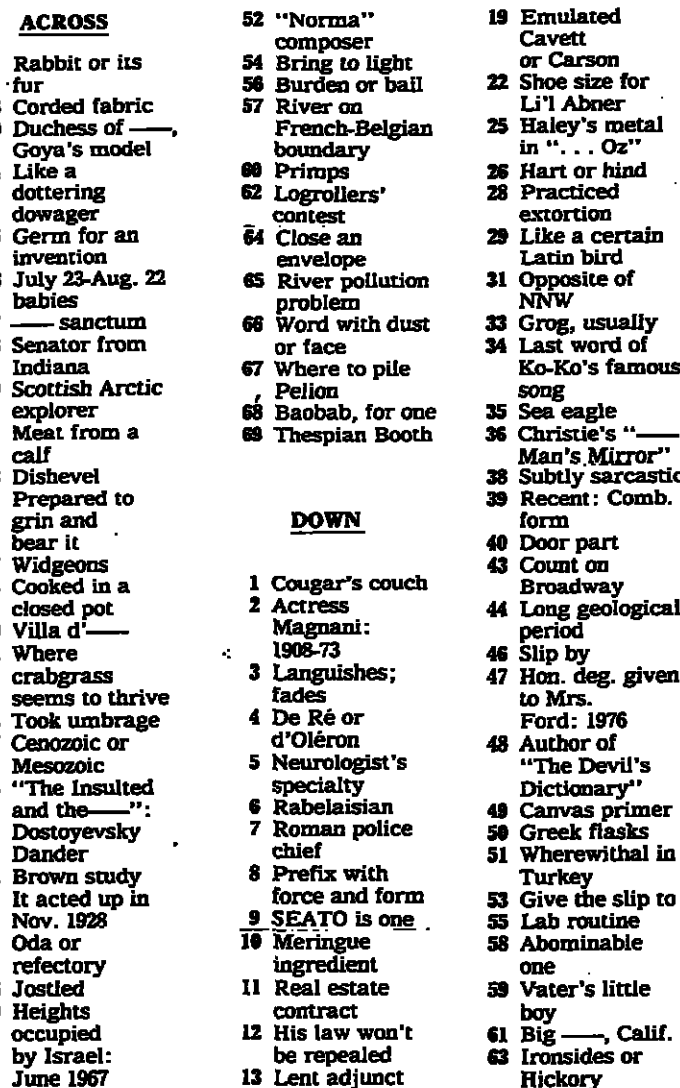
The greatly expanded Farrell Lines fleet incorporates the most sophisticated and efficient methods of handling and carrying cargo, and it includes container, RoRo and LASH ships. And we're still growing, to meet the ever-increasing demands.

Because at Farrell Lines we don't rest on tradition. We keep widening our horizons.

 **FARRELL LINES**
INCORPORATED

The American-flag line on the move. Grow with us.
One Whitehall Street, New York, NY 10004 One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105

By Eugene T. Maleska



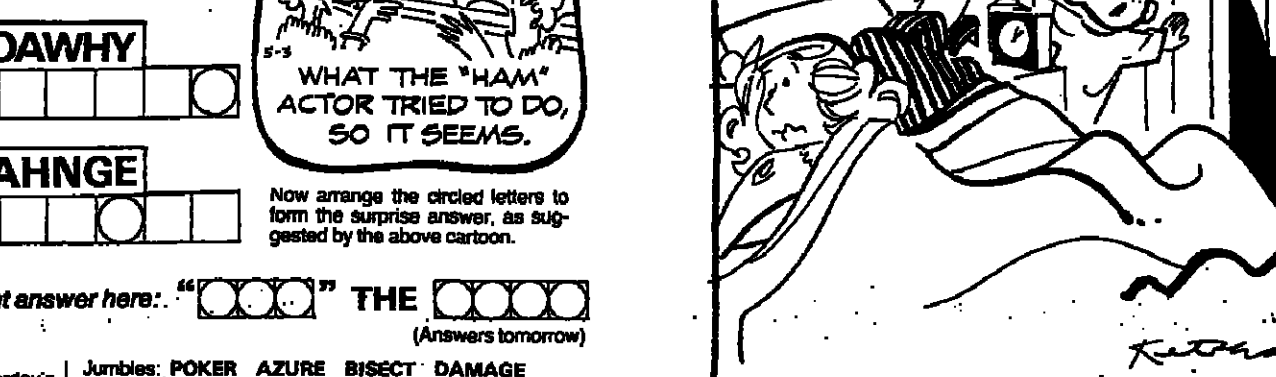
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast	MADRID	C	F
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	11	52
ANKARA	27	81	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57
ATHENS	22	72	Overcast	MONTREAL	4	39
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	8	46
BELGRADE	10	50	Storms	HUNGARY	-	-
BERLIN	9	48	Rain	NEW YORK	12	53
BRUSSELS	12	53	Rain	NICE	14	51
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61
BUDAPEST	10	50	Rain	PASIG	14	57
CASABLANCA	14	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Clear	ROME	17	63
COSTA DEL SOL	19	64	Overcast	SOFIA	13	55
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	9	48
EDINBURGH	6	44	Clear	TEHRAN	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	13	53	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	89
FRANKFURT	10	50	Rain	TUNIS	20	68
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59
HILSINKI	8	46	Clear	WARSAW	9	48
HELSINKI	25	77	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	54
LAS PALMAS	14	54	Clear	ZURICH	8	46
LONDON	13	55	Rain			
LISBON	8	46	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	14	54	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, elsewhere at 1400 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

P



Reviewed by Anarole Broyard

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—Japanese scientists have started research on ways to keep dolphins away from fishing grounds, an official of the Science and Technology Agency said today.

Killing dolphins is a time-consuming and inefficient method, said Masami Iwabuchi, an agency official. He said that the group is planning to use electronic signals to drive the dolphins from the fishing grounds.

The killing of 1,000 dolphins by fishermen on the southern Japanese island of Iki in February provoked strong protests in the United States and Europe.

By Alan Truscot

problem, and after some thought he tried five diamonds, judging correctly that his partner held at least seven diamonds. East thought his opponents were too high, but events proved him wrong.

Against five diamonds doubled, West led his singleton club, giving South an interesting problem. The ace had the hallmarks of a singleton, but the obvious move was to take the ace to prevent a ruff.

But as South realized, the obvious move was wrong. If he had taken the ace and drawn trumps, he would have lost a trump trick and eventually two clubs tricks, since there would have been no way to pick up the club ten in the absence of an entry to the dummy.

Instead South rose to the occasion by not rising with the ace. He played low club, deliberately permitting a club ruff. East

NORTH

♠ 1053
♥ QJ873
♦ 64
♣ A98

WEST EAST

♠ K7942 ♠ AQ876
♥ K862 ♥ 1054
♦ Q83 ♦ 99
♣ 56 ♣ K1082

SOUTH (D)

♠ A
♥ A
♦ AKJ10752
♣ J9743

Both sides were vulnerable. The

dmg:				
South	West	North	East	
16	Pass	17	16	
20	30	Pass	17	
Pass	40	50	DB	
Pass	Pass	Pass		

West led the club five.

LOBOD

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

© 1978 by The Chicago Tribune. All Rights Reserved.

KASHY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOAWHY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

RAHNGE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**WHAT THE "HAM"
ACTOR TRIED TO DO,
SO IT SEEMS.**

5-9

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's | Jumbles: **POKER AZURE BISECT DAMAGE**
 Answer: **Corroborates that some animals are loose from the zoo—"BEARS" OUT**

*GO BACK TO SLEEP. YA JUST *DREAMED*
YOU HEARD A LOUD CRASH.*

Campbell Drafted First, A Defensive Tackle Next

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—As expected, Earl Campbell of Texas, the Heisman Trophy winner who led the nation in rushing and scoring last season, was selected by the Houston Oilers today to open the 1978 National Football League college player draft. Art Stiller of Kentucky, a defensive tackle, was selected second by the Kansas City Chiefs.

Houston obtained the first choice last week by trading tight end Jimmy Giles and four draft choices over the next two years to Tampa Bay. The Oilers then made Campbell the first choice in the draft, while the Chiefs made Stiller the No. 1 draft choice in the second round.

Campbell was a runaway winner of the Heisman as he carried 287 times for 1,745 yards and averaged 5.5 yards a carry and 158.5 yards a game. He scored 19 touchdowns for 114 points and had 1,855 total yards.

Kansas City, with major defensive problems, selected Stiller, a 6-foot-7-inch, 245-pound defensive tackle from Kentucky as the second choice in the draft.

Stiller, a unanimous All-American, was named Southeastern Conference Player of the Year after leading the Wildcats in career sacks with 22 for 58 yards in losses.

Exceedingly quick for a man his size, Stiller returned a blocked punt 52 yards for a touchdown with a back chugging him.

Played Two Positions
New Orleans, seeking to improve its offense, chose wide receiver W. Chandler of the University of Florida. Chandler, who played both running back and receiver last season, caught 25 passes for 490 yards and 6 touchdowns in 1977. He also carried 61 times for 353 yards.

The New York Jets, also looking for offensive help, made a tackle from Kentucky the No. 1 choice for the second round when they selected Chris Ward of Ohio State and Buffalo quickly followed by naming running back Terry Miller of Oklahoma State.

Ward, a 6-2, 275-pounder, was a three-year starter for the Buckeyes and was an All-America the last two seasons. Miller, a 5-11, 190-pounder, was runner-up to Campbell in the Heisman Trophy balloting. He finished third in the nation in rushing in 1977, carrying 314 yards for 1,680 yards and averaging 4.4 yards a carry. Miller averaged 52.7 yards a game and scored 14 touchdowns.

College Track Star
Green Bay named Stanford wide receiver James Lofton and San Francisco wasted no time in taking tight end Ken MacAfee of Notre Dame.

Lofton, a 6-3, 185-pounder, caught 53 passes for 931 yards and scored 12 TDs. He was named most valuable player in the Senior Bowl and was a top college long jumper and sprinter. Lofton started his senior year and had career totals of 72 receptions for 1,295 yards and 18 touchdowns.

MacAfee, a 6-4, 250-pounder, whose father played for the New York Giants, finished third in the Heisman balloting and was named

receiver of the year by the Downtown Athletic Club and was the Walter Camp Foundation Player of the Year.

He caught 54 passes for 797 yards last season in leading the Irish to the national college championship.

Choice Passed On
Cincinnati, on a choice obtained from Philadelphia, selected Notre Dame's Ross Browner, a 6-3, 250-pounder. Taken as a defensive end, he was the Downtown Athletic Club's Lineman of the Year after finishing sixth in the Heisman balloting. He also was named winner of the Maxwell, Outland and Lombardi Trophies. Browner, a four-year starter, is Notre Dame's all-time leader in sacks.

Seattle, with one of the most porous defenses in the NFL, took Keith Simpson, a cornerback from Memphis State. Simpson, a 6-1, 190-pounder, was called the best all-around athlete on the team by Memphis State coaches.

The New York Giants, seeking to improve their offensive line, selected Gordon King, a tackle from Stanford. King, a 6-5, 270-pounder, was considered one of the quickest linemen on the team despite his size.

Detroit followed by taking another Notre Dame player, defensive back Luther Bradley, a 6-2, 204-pounder. He is Notre Dame's all-time interception leader with 17 as a four-year starter in 46 consecutive games.

Two Ranked Higher
Cleveland then named linebacker Clay Matthews of Southern California. Matthews, an outside linebacker, is a 6-2, 230-pounder who ranked third on the Trojans in tackles last season with 83.

Atlanta, also looking for offensive help, took tackle Mike Kenn of Michigan. Kenn, a 6-7, 240-pounder, with exceptional quickness, was called the Wolverines' most consistent lineman by his coach, Bo Schembechler, last season.

John Jefferson, a speedy wide receiver from Arizona State, was taken by San Diego. Jefferson, a 6-1, 184-pounder, set school records for most receptions and most yardage. Last season he caught 53 passes for 912 yards and 8 touchdowns.

St. Louis selected kicker Steve Little of Arkansas. Little, who kicks off punts and does placekicks, is the NCAA career record holder with 280 points and is the co-holder of the NCAA record for the longest field goal at 67 yards. He made 121 of 131 extra points and was 53-of-89 for field goals, while averaging 44.4 yards per punt. Only 9 of his 72 kickoffs were returned.

Another Choice
Cincinnati, on its second selection of the first round, selected Blair Bush, a 6-3, 245-pound center from Washington.

Tampa Bay made Grambling's

Transactions
BALTIMORE COLTS—Acquired Herb Davis, defensive tackle, from the Detroit Lions in exchange for Freddie Scott, wide receiver, and an undrafted choice in the NFL college draft.

DETROIT BRONCOS—Signed Cris Morten, quarterback, to three one-year contracts.

Douglas Williams the first quarter-back selection of the draft. Williams, 6-3, 215, was the NCAA total offense leader with 3,229 yards, an average of 293.5 yards a game. He hit 181 of 352 passes for 3,286 yards and 38 touchdowns.

New England took a 6-5, 275-pound guard, Bob Snyder of Alabama. The Patriots selected him as insurance if another former Alabama star, all-pro John Hannah, leaves the club in a continuing contract dispute.

No Interceptions
St. Louis, on its second choice of the first round, drafted defensive back Ken Greene of Washington State. Greener, a 6-2, 195-pounder who probably will play strong safety in the pros, did not have any interceptions last season but was considered one of the most dependable athletes on the Washington State club.

Cleveland then traded its pick, which originally belonged to Chicago, to Los Angeles for the Rams' first-round choice and a fourth-round choice.

The Rams named running back Elvis Peacock of Oklahoma, a speedy 6-1, 218-pounder. He carried 121 times last season for 695 yards and 10 TDs, averaging 5.7 yards a carry.

Weight May Rise
Minnesota selected defensive end Randy Holloway from the University of Pittsburgh. Holloway, a 6-5, 225-pounder who may play as high as 250 pounds, ranked third on the Panthers in tackles with 88. He also had 9 sacks for 65 yards.

Pittsburgh took defensive back Ron Johnson of Eastern Michigan. Johnson, a 5-11, 200-pounder, distinguished himself in post-season play with his aggressive performances, fitting the mold of Pittsburgh's secondary.

Cleveland, on a choice from Los Angeles, took wide receiver Ozzie Newsome of Alabama. Newsome, a 6-4, 210-pounder, caught 36 passes for 804 yards and 4 touchdowns last season, averaging 22.3 yards a reception.

Baltimore named tight end Reese McCall of Auburn. A 6-6, 240-pounder, McCall caught only 3 passes for 35 yards last season in Auburn's run-oriented offense. He is considered a devastating blocker with great speed, and he can catch as he showed with three receptions each in the Senior Bowl and East-West game.

Green Bay made a surprising choice by passing up some of the big names and taking Michigan linebacker John Anderson, a 6-2, 215-pounder. He is rated as typical of the Wolverine defenders, an aggressive player who helped lead the club to the Big Ten title.

The Denver Broncos, with only six choices in the draft, took defensive tackle Don Latimer of Miami, Fla. Latimer, a quick 6-2, 250-pounder, did not receive a great deal of publicity in college but is considered to be an outstanding prospect.

The champion Dallas Cowboys completed the first round by taking defensive tackle Larry Bethea of Michigan State. Bethea, a 6-5, 235-pounder, was the first lineman to be named the Big Ten's Most Valuable Player since Dick Butkus of Illinois in 1963.

In Fine Fettle
Bonhof, deadily with free-kicks but also the most versatile and experienced man in the midfield, was in fine form last Saturday when Borussia Moenchengladbach achieved a remarkable 12-0 victory over Borussia Dortmund. That scoreline, however, was three goals too few to enable Borussia M to beat Cologne in the goal average for the Bundesliga championship, but more worrying for Germany was that Bonhof pulled a hamstring and may miss the opening match, on June 1, against Poland.

There are still other games in which World Cup men could jeopardize limbs. Tomorrow, for example, there are four Austrian internationals in the FC Austria team to play the Cup Winners Cup final. Their opponents, Anderlecht, include Robbie Rensenbrink, a vital man can afford to "hide" and to "rest," as so many World Cup players have been doing in their league games recently.

The teams have less than a month to condition players who may be tired, injured or distracted chasing advertising inducements. The Argentine has the same time to complete its retraining of the main Buenos Aires pitch as well as the building at other stadiums. And the security forces have slightly less time to arrange maneuvers.

Here it comes, then: 25 days of World Cup action that, in the same message from Dr. Havelange, represents: "The unity of nations, in a climate of peace which we seek in our work at FIFA. The Argentine, through the effort accomplished, are offering us a World Cup which will be one of the most resplendent."



Alberto Juantorena

Juantorena Strives For Another World

By Thomas Boswell

HAVANA (WP)—A national treasure lies face down in the dust on the track.

From every corner of Pedro Morro Stadium, feet begin their slow walk toward the fallen "Horse." A moment before, Alberto Juantorena, world track athlete of the year in 1977, had run freely, slapping the palm of a distance runner, teasing a girl and smiling as he jogged past.

In the backstretch, the Horse sat in the sun, cross-legged, meditating in midworkout, his back against the stadium wall. He felt marvelous. This was a day to push his body, sense it, converse with it.

"Some days in training you say, 'This is it.' You feel you can surpass anything you have ever done. At that time, you are afraid, because you think you won't make it. That you will hurt yourself," says Juantorena.

Into a New World

"But you must try or you will never make progress. You feel like an intruder into another world. Sometimes you can reach into that new world where no man has been. Many times you must pull back."

Juantorena, the runner with a conformation like few before him, barrels into a turn, gobbling meters. Suddenly he pulls up, limping, holding his hamstring. He walks, stretches, sits, folds his leg under him, and finally lies face down in the middle of the Tartan track.

The morning sun is already warm. Latin music, sad and slow, drifts across the stadium from the public-address system. A hundred people see Juantorena lying motionless.

No one rushes or cries out. If this scene is not routine, neither is it unparalleled.

Juantorena knows his body like no other athlete I have seen," says a Cuban sports photographer, Jesus Roca. "Others have too much courage, too much adrenalin, and too little judgment."

Dialogue With His Body

"They will push themselves until they are badly injured. Then it takes weeks or months simply to get back to where they were. Juantorena talks to his muscles, and they talk back." Nevertheless, out of respect, every athlete, trainer and custodian in the stadium makes the pilgrimage to Juantorena, surrounding him silently as his coach probes the long leg.

The Horse gets up and limps off the track.

"You are my personal devil," says Juantorena, glaring at his friend, Julio Quintana, who is jabbing a long hypodermic of painkiller into his flank.

"You are the torturer," says Juantorena, as Quintana straps an electric-shock machine around the slightly injured hamstring. "As soon as I felt the muscle pull, I began thinking about this damn apparatus," says Juantorena, switching easily from Spanish to English.

"It doesn't really hurt," he says, his eyes bugging out in mock pain, his teeth chattering. "It just itches like hell."

For Juantorena, the needles and shocks and nagging injuries and drudgery of running 25 kilometers a day are an inexpensive visa if he can reach the world of sustained speed into which he is always pushing.

The 800-Meter Sprint

"It was said that 400 meters was the last sprint, but we," he says, meaning himself, "proved in the Olympics that the 800 meters could be run as a sprint."

"Now there is a new challenge. Can the 1,500 meters be run as a dash? That is a new idea which we are assessing. It's a possibility."

Juantorena defies classification and delights in his uniqueness. His goal is simple: to win every world record from 400 meters to 1,500 meters, thereby encompassing the world of powerful, explosive dash men and scrawny, masochistic distance runners on the same stunning body.

Far From The Track

From the bluffs of Matanzas Bay to the mountains of Oriente, Juantorena has taken his mind away from the monotony of Tartan ovals.

Carlton Leads Phillies' Assault

Seaver Loses Again, 12-1

CINCINNATI, May 2 (AP)—Steve Carlton scattered five hits in eight innings and had three singles himself in a 16-hit assault as the Philadelphia Phillies routed Tom Seaver and the Cincinnati Reds, 12-1, last night. Pete Rose of the Reds went hitless in four at bats, leaving him four hits shy of 3,000.

Seaver, winless in six starts now, yielded seven runs on seven hits and six walks in two innings. He is 0-3, and his earned run average ballooned to 6.57.

Carlton, who led National League pitchers with 15 runs batted in last year, capped a five-run first inning with a two-run single. Johnny Bench ruined Carlton's shutout bid in the seventh inning with his fifth home run of the season.

Giants 2, Cardinals 1
At St. Louis, Terry Whitfield scored from second base on a wild pitch by reliever Mark Littell in the eighth inning to give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over St. Louis. Whitfield singled off starter John Denny and went to second on a sacrifice bunt by Darrell Evans. Littell relieved and uncorked a wild pitch, allowing Whitfield to score.

Braves 6, Mets 5
At Atlanta, Biff Porcoba doubled home pinch-runner Barry Bonnell in the eighth inning to give Atlanta a come-from-behind 6-5 victory over New York. The tying run scored on a single by Jeff Burroughs, who raised his batting average above .400.

Pirates 7, Padres 4
At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner and Jim Bibby each singled in runs in the eighth inning and Bibby pitched two innings of hitless relief to lift Pittsburgh to a 7-4 victory over San Diego.

Yankees 8, Royals 4
In the American League, at New York, Chris Chambliss's two-run single keyed a four-run, seventh inning and New York overcame its

errors of omission to score an 8-4 victory over Kansas City.

Red Sox 9, Orioles 6
At Boston, Jim Rice, the defending American League home run champion, hit a pair of two-run homers to power Boston to a 9-6

triumph over Baltimore. Rice, who had 39 homers last season, hit a Nelson Briles pitch over the left field screen in the third inning following Jack Brohamer's single. Rice hit his seventh homer of the year in the seventh after Rick Burleson walked.

Fidrych and Garland Out With Troubles in Arms

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 2 (UPI)—Mark Fidrych and Wayne Garland, the pitching aces of the Detroit Tigers and the Cleveland Indians, were sidelined yesterday with arm troubles. Garland will be out all season, Fidrych at least three weeks.

Fidrych, who was out twice during his sophomore year in 1977, has been placed on the 21-day disabled list because of the same ailment—tendonitis—that left him inactive for the second half of last year.

Physicians who examined the 1976 American League Rookie of the Year could not promise that the rest and cortisone treatments they recommended would rehabilitate Fidrych's right arm.

Dr. Frank Jobe, an orthopedic surgeon who examined Fidrych yesterday in Los Angeles as the Tigers prepared to open a two-game series with the Angels, said rest and cortisone treatments must be continued in hopes that Fidrych will pitch again this summer.

Different Injuries
He missed the early part of the 1977 season due to a knee injury and the entire second half with tendonitis in his right arm. He was 19-9 in 1976, but 6-4 last season.

In Cleveland, meanwhile, the Indians announced that Garland will undergo shoulder surgery in a few days and will be out for the rest of the season.

Garland, who has been troubled for more than a year with shoulder

stiffness, was also examined yesterday by two physicians in Los Angeles. The doctors concluded that the right-handed hurler must have surgery on his right shoulder, a club spokesman said.

The surgery, to correct a tear in the rotator cuff, may take place Friday in Los Angeles.

Bothered by tendonitis, Garland started poorly last year, but came back to compile a 2.53 ERA in his last 10 starts. His final record was 13-19, with a 3.59 ERA.

The Indians' No. 1 selection in baseball's first free agent re-entry draft, Garland was signed to a 10-year contract in November, 1976, at a reported \$250,000 a year.

Pistons Name Coach

DETROIT, May 2 (AP)—Dick Vitale, former University of Detroit basketball coach, yesterday was named coach of the Detroit Pistons of the National Basketball Association. He replaces general manager Bob Kauffman, who had been acting coach since Herb Brown was fired early in the season.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	13	5	.722	—
Boston	12	6	.667	1 1/2
New York	11	7	.610	3
Milwaukee	9	11	.455	5
Cleveland	8	12	.400	6 1/2
Baltimore	8	12	.400	6 1/2
Toronto	8	12	.400	6 1/2

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	16	5	.762	—
Kansas City	14	6	.700	1 1/2
California	14	7	.667	2
Texas	10	10	.500	6
Seattle	6	12	.333	8 1/2
Minnesota	8	14	.364	9 1/2
San Diego	8	14	.364	9 1/2

Mondays Games				
New York & Kansas City	4			
Boston & Baltimore	6			

Tuesdays Games				
Baltimore (D. Martine) 2-1	at Boston (R.aley 6-1)			
San Diego (Gura 7-0)	at New York (Hunter 6-1)			

Western Conference				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago (Wood 1-3)	at Milwaukee (Sorenson 2-1)			
Toronto (Underwood 0-2)	at Oakland (Kneough 1-0)			
Detroit (Sinton 2-1)	at California (Brett 1-1)			
Cleveland (Waltz 1-1)	at Seattle (Pace 2-1)			

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	7	.611	—
Montreal	11	8	.579	1 1/2
Chicago	11	9	.550	1
Pittsburgh	10	9	.526	1 1/2
New York	10	12	.455	3 1/2
St. Louis	9	12	.429	3 1/2

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	13	7	.650	—
Cincinnati	13	8	.611	1
San Francisco	11	10	.524	2 1/2
Houston	10	12	.455	4
San Diego	7	12	.364	6
Atlanta	7	14	.333	6 1/2

Mondays Games				
Pittsburgh 7, San Diego 4				
Atlanta & New York 4				
Philadelphia 12, Cincinnati 1				
San Francisco 2, St. Louis 1				

Tuesdays Games				
San Francisco (Montealegre 1-1)	at St. Louis (B. Persch 3-2)			
Los Angeles (John 4-0)	at Chicago (R. Putsch 3-2)			
Houston (Richards 1-2)	at Montreal (Twitcher 1-1)			
San Diego (Dwight 1-2)	at Pittsburgh (Can. de la Rosa 1-3)			
New York (Swain 1-1)	at Atlanta (Ruffin 1-3)			

The Soccer Scene

From FIFA, a Message of Hope

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, May 2 (IHT)—"In a few weeks time, the most important sporting event, the final tournament of the 1978 FIFA World Cup, will start in Argentina. The World Cup will be transmitted by television, this miraculous innovation of modern age, and received by 30 countries all around the world, making it possible for these 38 matches to be watched by 32 million spectators!"

With those words in FIFA News, the official bulletin of the international soccer authority, Dr. Joao Havelange describes the scale of the tournament that begins in Buenos Aires on June 1. This is a message of hope, as befits the man who, as president of FIFA, holds ultimate responsibility. We share that hope, particularly since we have written before how awesome that responsibility is, bearing the inference of a "guarantee" of safety for all involved.

As a millionaire industrialist in Brazil, Dr. Havelange doesn't need to be told that the modern age has also become one in which international terrorists find the conglomeration of the world's media an almost irresistible platform. And he has, having spent the last two years "at war" with their own guerrillas, will be under no illusions as to the massive, and necessarily intrusive, security that will affect all those who play, watch or officiate at this "most important sporting event."

Some Stay Away
Who can blame any player who wishes to take part—as some Dutchmen, notably Johan Cruyff, the world's outstanding player, have done? And have the right, in the circumstances, to expect truly world-class performances, free of nervous distraction?

There are a thousand questions: answers will begin to unfurl under the flags of the 16 finalist nations. These are: Argentina, West Germany, Austria, Brazil, Scotland, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sweden and Tunisia.

Bookmakers make Brazil and West Germany the favorites to win a tournament that began with 107 nations. By enough, but an understandable feature running throughout the 16 reports on the teams we shall present over the next few weeks is the sense of optimism and confidence the local correspondents themselves lavish on "their" teams.

Yet there must be one warning shot fired over the bows of every competitor: Whatever the preparation—be it Brazil's \$4-million, 13-ton camp or the one-week get-together of Scots—the best laid plans can be undone in a minute. In the last two weeks alone, Argentina has lost Oswaldo Piazza, the experienced St. Etienne center-half, whose wife and son were injured in a car crash. Brazil has become worried that Reinaldo, its leading goalscorer, may be too great a risk "because one kick on his dudgy knees could finish him for life," and West Germany is suddenly afraid it might lose Rainer Bonhof, its best midfielder man.

NASL Standings
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Eastern Division
Columbus 5, 1, 11, 4, 10, 40
Washington 3, 4, 8, 4, 10, 16
Rochester 1, 3, 4, 8, 4, 10, 16
Toronto 0, 4, 1, 7, 1, 1

Central Division				
	W	L	GP	PTS
Dallas	4	1	12	4
Tulsa	3	3	8	9
Colorado	2	3	8	8
Minnesota	1	3	4	4

Western Division				
	W	L	GP	PTS
Vancouver	4	2	11	6
Portland	3	3	11	12
Seattle	1	4	7	9

Los Angeles				
	W	L	GP	PTS
San Diego	3	2	11	12
San Jose	2	3	6	14
Philadelphia	2	2	3	7

St. Louis	2	3	6	14	4	18
St. Louis	2	2	5	7	5	17
Philadelphia	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	3	15
St. Louis	2	2	3			

